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### TIME-TABLE.

#### WEEK DAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.50	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.55	7.10
Yau-mat...	Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.59	12.09	1.24	4.44	6.04	7.19
Shatin...	Dep.	7.03	9.37	10.51	12.31	1.36	4.56	6.16	7.31
Tai-po...	Dep.	7.18	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.10	6.30	7.45
Tai-po Market...	Dep.	7.31	9.58	11.13	12.38	1.53	5.20	6.40	7.55
Fanning...	Dep.	7.38	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.28	6.48	7.63
Shung-shui...	Dep.	7.53	10.07	11.23	12.53	2.07	5.33	6.53	8.08
Shum-shan...	Dep.	7.43	10.13	11.29	12.59	2.13	5.39	6.59	8.14

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum-shan...	Dep.	7.51	9.06	10.31	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.38	6.08
Shung-shui...	Dep.	7.58	9.13	10.38	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.45	6.15
Fanning...	Dep.	7.53	9.18	10.43	11.53	3.11	4.33	5.54	6.24
Tai-po...	Dep.	7.43	9.08	10.33	11.43	3.01	4.23	5.44	6.14
Tai-po Market...	Dep.	7.58	9.23	10.48	11.58	3.16	4.38	5.59	6.29
Shatin...	Dep.	7.51	9.26	10.51	12.01	3.20	4.42	6.03	6.33
Yau-mat...	Dep.	7.58	9.33	11.03	12.13	3.27	4.49	6.10	6.40
Kowloon...	Dep.	8.20	9.08	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.08	6.29	6.59

#### SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	Dep.	6.40	8.35	9.15	10.50	12.00	2.25	5.29	7.10
Yau-mat...	Dep.	6.50	—	—	10.59	12.09	2.31	5.38	7.19
Shatin...	Dep.	7.03	—	—	11.04	12.14	2.36	5.43	7.24
Tai-po...	Dep.	7.18	—	—	11.09	12.19	2.41	5.48	7.29
Tai-po Market...	Dep.	7.31	—	—	11.14	12.24	2.46	5.53	7.34
Fanning...	Dep.	7.38	—	—	11.19	12.29	2.51	5.58	7.39
Shung-shui...	Dep.	7.53	9.12	10.07	11.23	12.33	3.15	6.24	8.05
Shum-shan...	Dep.	7.43	9.19	10.13	11.29	12.39	3.21	6.30	8.11

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum-shan...	Dep.	8.12	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.30	6.40	8.09
Shung-shui...	Dep.	8.19	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.37	6.47	8.18
Fanning...	Dep.	8.23	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	—	6.51	8.20
Tai-po...	Dep.	8.33	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	—	7.01	8.30
Tai-po Market...	Dep.	8.57	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	—	7.05	8.34
Shatin...	Dep.	8.51	11.17	12.21	3.29	4.46	—	7.09	8.38
Yau-mat...	Dep.	9.08	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.07	—	7.30	8.59
Kowloon...	Dep.	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.15	6.04	7.23	8.57

#### SHA TAU KOK BRANCH. WEEK DAYS.

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shatin...	Dep.	7.45	11.50	12.20	—	—	—	—	—
Sha Tau Kok...	Dep.	8.40	12.45	13.15	—	—	—	—	—

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shatin...	Dep.	7.45	11.50	12.20	—	—	—	—	—
Sha Tau Kok...	Dep.	8.40	12.45	13.15	—	—	—	—	—

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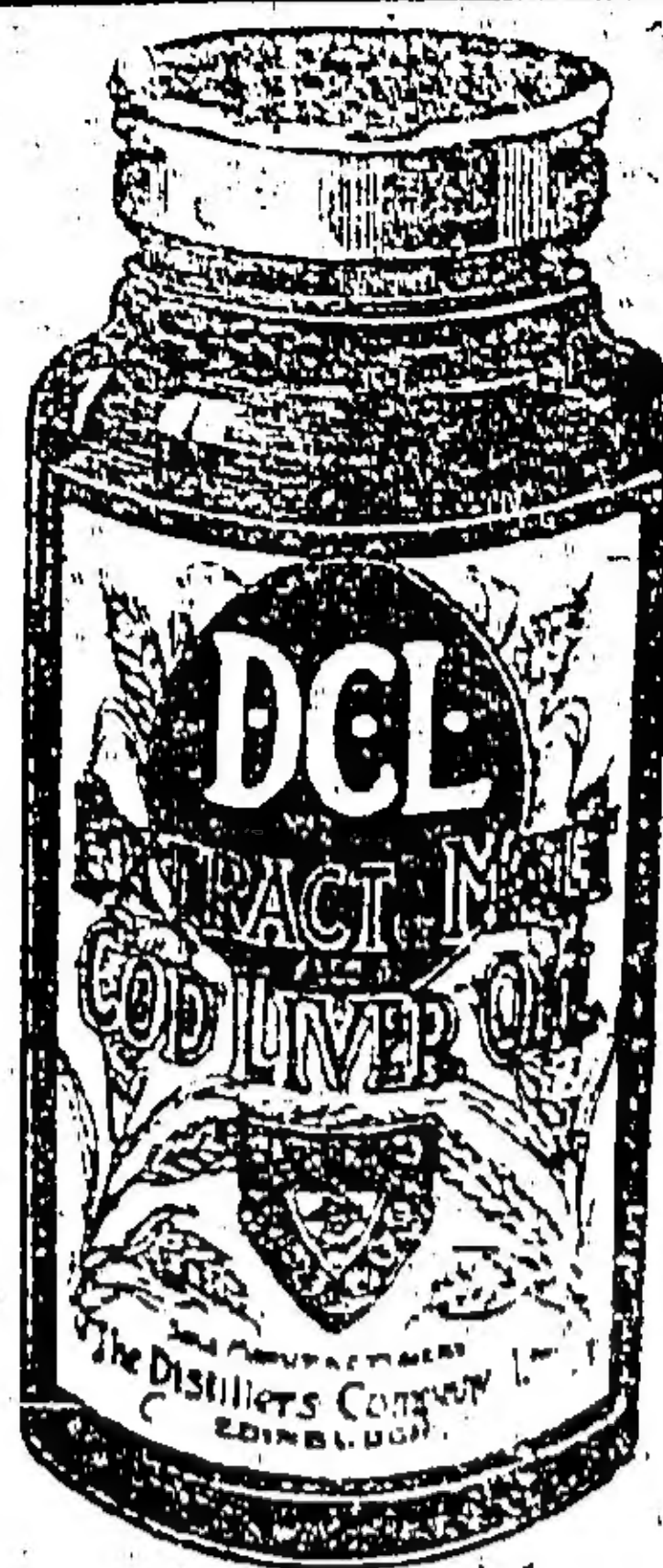
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## THE BRITISH ARMY IN 1925.

### LESSONS OF THE MANOEUVRES.

ABOVE, 1914 STANDARD.

It will be some time yet before the Chief of the Imperial General Staff can present the report on the Army Manoeuvres to the Secretary of State for War. Meanwhile a Military Correspondent, who watched the Army training exercises both in 1924 and 1925, indicates some of the valuable lessons which have been learnt, in the article which follows.

[BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

For two years in succession it has been my privilege to watch, in most favourable circumstances, the training of practically the whole of our Expeditionary Force of Regular troops and of a considerable proportion of our Territorial Army. I have seen the various units under different conditions in barracks, in training camps, in bivouac, and on the march, both in fine and in very foul weather.

Last year I wrote that, apart from questions of armament, equipment, organization, and the soundness of training, the general impression left upon my mind was one of clean-living vigorous youth, in the pink of condition, striving to reach the standard of those wonderful Old Continentals who slipped quietly away to the seaports before the conclusion of the training season of 1914. Now after seeing all the Expeditionary Force put to the test of divisional training, followed immediately by the ordeal of manoeuvres held in the worst weather which I can remember in the month of September, I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that the standard of 1914 has been passed in 1925. In support of that opinion I can quote the high authority of Lord Haig, who held Aldershot Command in 1914 and commanded the 1 Corps (1st and 2nd Divisions) in the Retreat from Mons. We must, however, bear in mind that the Units observed this year were at peace strength. No account has been taken of the efficiency and strength of the reserves, which form so large a proportion of our Army when mobilized for service. In that respect the present-day Expeditionary Force is not yet up to the 1914 standard, although its strength has been reduced approximately by one-third. Let us hope that the measures recently adopted for improving the situation, as explained to the House of Commons in debates on the Estimates, will bear fruit in due course. Meanwhile we must take note of this weak spot in our military position.

### IMPROVED TERRITORIALS.

Behind the Expeditionary Force of 1914 we had a Territorial Force of which the members were liable only for home service. Now we have a vastly improved Territorial Army accepting, as a whole, the obligation to serve abroad in grave emergency. The establishment of the Territorial Force by Lord Haldane under a Liberal regime followed, within a year or two, an announcement by Lord Balfour, as First Minister of a Unionist Government, that India, under certain specified conditions, might require reinforcements amounting to nine divisions, but that the need would not materialize in full for a period of 18 months from the date of mobilization. At that time the "German peril" had not arisen. The defence of India was looked upon as our principal Army problem. These points are recalled here on account of their bearing upon the statement, much criticized at the time, that the old Territorial Force would require six months' training before being fit to take the field. We have no equally authoritative statement about the period which must elapse before the new Territorial Army, can be ready. I have taken the opinions on this point of several General officers who know Territorials well. Their opinions differ, as might be expected, on account of divergences between various localities and classes of the population, but my inquiries have led me to the conclusion that four months would be a safe average upon which to base our military policy, provided that the numbers can be made up by war-trained veterans. One Territorial brigade, the 162nd (East Midland), took part in the manoeuvres and requires special reference.

As for recent progress in the training and equipment of the Army, one of the points which stand out most conspicuously is the good march discipline—one of the best tests of efficiency which peace experience can afford. There is little wrong with infantry when whole brigades can cover 40 miles in 27 hours, and battalions even greater distances by road and across country, and keep up their marching averages, under the most adverse weather conditions. We must bear in mind in this connection the large proportion of young soldiers in the ranks. Owing to our drafting system and the dates of the overseas training programme a very large percentage of the men who had been through company training had left their battalions before the manoeuvres, their places being filled by recruits. Infantry brigade commanders whom I have consulted consider these youths "wonderful." Falling out on the line of march is looked upon by them as a disgrace. Some of the pack batteries R.A. hold still higher marching records, both in distance and in speed. I have already reported upon one of these (the 4th Pack Battery), which I accompanied for a short distance on their march of 32 miles between 7 a.m. on September 17th and the afternoon of September 18th. I timed their rate of marching at well over four miles an hour. I make a point of accentuating these marching records as they represent physical effort inspired by keenness and esprit de corps common both to peace and to war conditions, whereas it is not possible to simulate in peace training any approximation to the strain and environment of actual fighting. The subject of infantry and pack artillery movements would, however, be incomplete

without some reference to the facilities offered by lorries for increasing the speed of movements off the field of actual battle, and for saving the strength of the men until needed for some supreme effort.

### "BUS-COLUMN" MOVEMENTS.

The 3rd Division has now specialized for two years in practising these "bus-column" movements, last year by battalion, this year by whole brigades. The 18th Brigade carried out some very good night work of this nature in an exercise against the Cavalry Division. New lessons are learned every time such movements are attempted, the chief one being the need for forethought, mastery of detail, and practice. A point that emerges very clearly is the great increase in the weight of impediments (machine guns, light automatics, heavy supplies of ammunition, and so forth) for which infantry require cross-country transport. The reflection occurs to one that when men can never be "mechanicalized," mules and horses can. It is a question of expense rather than of design, great progress having been made in devising suitable forms of motor-driven cross-country vehicles. The need for a move in the direction of mechanized first-line transport for infantry is indicated.

Before developing further the subject of motor transport I interpose a note on the drivers of the lorries, many of them civilians, during the "bus-column" movements to which I have referred. Their work by day and by night was most strenuous, and they displayed both skill and great endurance. Night driving without lights was very trying.

This leads me to the general question of motor transport. We all know that a horse or a mule can pull a far heavier load, than he can carry, and to some extent the same principle must apply to motor vehicles. We have not yet standardized them, and further experiments will doubtless be needed before we can do so. The "Hatch" tractor, has already been described with an illustration in *The Times*. These tractors are at present allotted to the M.T. mobile repair units under the officers commanding the R.A.S.C. with the 1st and 2nd Divisions, Cavalry Brigade Train, and Corps Troops M.T. company. The latest experiment in traction is with an anti-aircraft tractor. Twenty miles an hour is looked upon as a reasonable speed for this, with a starting speed of 30 miles an hour. Of their similar developments we can take note of new general service lorry trailers with the divisional trains of the 1st and 2nd Divisions, petrol trailers with the Tank battalions, 9th (Mechanized) Field, and 1st (Mechanized) Medium Brigade R.A., and Corps Troops experimental vehicle, the six-wheel Renault. It is in these directions that experiments are being conducted by the R.A.S.C. authorities, who are now charged, in addition to their work with the "Train" of baggage and supply, with transport of all natures of gun and small-arm ammunition, motor repair units, and auxiliary horse transport companies. The work done generally by the R.A.S.C. in supply and transport arrangements for the recent "little war" is too vast a subject for so short an article. During the training and manoeuvres I found so much to observe and report on near the front line that it was not possible to do justice to the strenuous and unceasing work of the services in rear, which consequently increase in importance with the increase in weights to be moved as new weapons are introduced, and ammunition is expended on a scale undreamt of by the old Army. I must leave this subject with this brief tribute.

To tactics in general I have referred in previous articles, as I have to the work of the Armoured Cars, the Tanks, the Cavalry, the Artillery (field, medium, and heavy), the Engineers, the Signals, and to our wonderful infantry. Also to the R.A.F. I have one point to add, illustrating the success attained in concealment on the field of battle. To prove that, I need tell only one story—of a visitor who complained of being unable to see any troops during one of the days of divisional training, although he was told that he was in the midst of a battle. "Did he come to see the Battle of Agincourt?" was the comment of a divisional General on that complaint.

In conclusion, as a comment upon certain adverse criticisms about the utility of the manoeuvres, I give the opinion of one of the best battalion commanders of my acquaintance. This C.O.'s comment is that whatever unalloyed criticism may think, he himself found out more during Army Manoeuvres about things that wanted seeing to in his battalion than he did at any other time during his experience.—*The Times*.

### BURDENS ON INDUSTRY.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ACTION.

The Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, at their meeting on Thursday, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"That this Council, recognising that the present burdens imposed upon industry by the Imperial and local authorities are important factors in the cost of production, and being concerned at the steadily diminishing ability of this country to compete in the markets of the world, and the consequent unemployment, supports the action of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce in asking the Government, to receive a deputation to urge the inauguration of a national economy campaign, and to solve to appoint delegates thereon. The Council feels strongly that if the vicious circle of high rates and consequent unemployment, necessitating still higher rates, is to be broken, members of the Chamber must take a more active part than in the past in local affairs, both as regards the education of public opinion and the exercise of their franchise."

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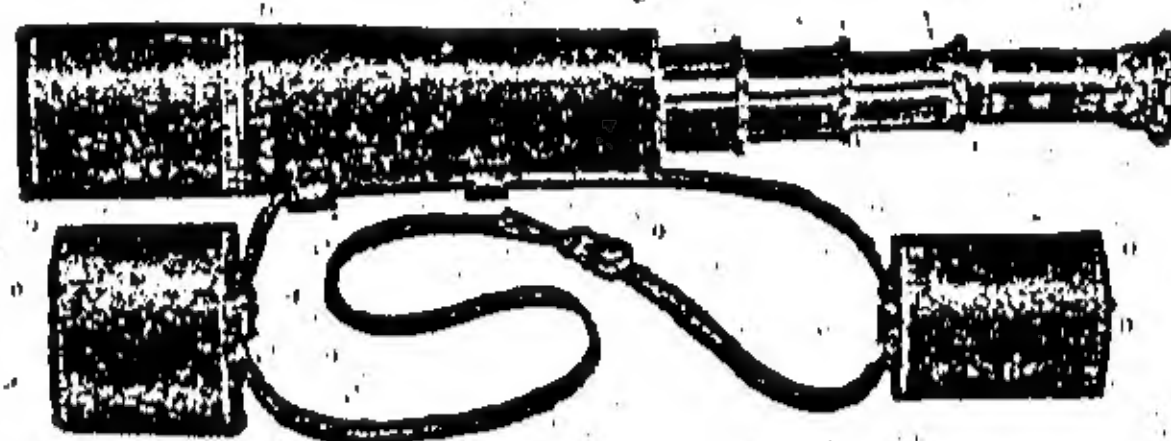
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### WICKED NEW YORK. METHODIST COUNCIL'S ATTACK.

Unusual space, wrote the New York correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph*, devoted in the New York newspapers on October 19th to the warnings sounded from pulpits and lecture platforms the previous day, to the effect that the United States is in serious danger as a nation because of the growth of the spirit of intolerance, lack of respect for law, and encouragement of wickedness through the possession of unusual wealth. Dr. Russell, a prominent New York clergyman, warned a large and fashionable congregation that the sudden accumulation of wealth by many nations has led to luxury, arrogance, idleness, and decay, and declared that America must build upon the foundation of truth, justice, and righteousness if it was to remain a nation of permanency and power. Dr. Farrand, the President of Cornell University, declared that tolerance is the outstanding need of American life. Dr. Farrand marvelled at the numerous recent expressions of intolerance, including the Prohibition law, the activities of the Ku Klux Klan, Tennessee's evolution law, and many other regulations incompatible with the success of democracy. The statement issued from Washington by the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals says New York is to blame for most of the wickedness spread throughout the country. This city, as the financial and commercial centre of the United States, feeds America, the Methodists declare, with newspapers, magazines, and books the contents of which are calculated to breed contempt for law and encourage immorality. The "mass of literary garbage and filth" is seconded, it is declared by the New York theatre, which "to-day is 'naked, profane, blasphemous, and calumnious.'" The Methodists predict that New York will lose the sympathy and respect of the American people if it continues to act "like a foreign city run by foreigners in opposition to American ideals."

### EGYPT'S IMPORTANCE. NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER ON HIS TASK.

Sir George Lloyd, High Commissioner for Egypt (since elevated to the peerage) and Lady Lloyd were the guests of the Royal Colonial Institute at luncheon on the eve of their departure for Egypt. Sir George said he had been much impressed at the evidence of the widespread interest taken by people of Great Britain in Egyptian affairs. He thought this was due to a curious, instinctive, selective capacity in the English people which made them quick to seize on any problem which struck at the roots of their safety. The Suez Canal was the spinal cord of connection between the head of this Empire and its parts. On it depended not only our maritime connection, but actually the work and wages of every man and woman in these islands. It was not surprising if they felt that it was almost as vital as the Dover Straits.

Ever since David—great strategist that he was—took possession of the outposts of the desert to facilitate the caravan routes, Egypt had been a key position. Great soldiers and great engineers, like Sir William Garstin and others, had given themselves to Egypt. And, of course, there was Lord Cromer. Among all the pageant of Egypt's story, Lord Cromer's portrayal of an Englishman working and living on behalf of another nation stood out supreme. The memory of his great and wide sympathy with Egypt's people should, surely, still inform the mind of every Englishman who, like himself, was on his way to Egypt.

He was under no illusions, he continued, as to the difficulty of his own task. But he thought that the due recognition of the vital interests of Great Britain with the legitimate aspirations for wider self-government in Egypt itself could only be brought about by making Egypt feel that England was her best friend and her wisest counsellor. If that, in a phrase, was a policy, then that was his policy.

### LOCAL SPORT. MILITARY BOXING.

#### EAST SURREY'S DEFEAT THE LOYAL REGT.

The 1st Battalion, the Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire) who arrived in the Colony yesterday en route from North China to their new station, in India, participated with the 1st Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment last evening in an inter-regimental boxing tournament in the open-air ring at Murray Barracks.

In all eight fights were staged, and of these the Surreys' representatives won seven, losing the first through Laight putting his left wrist out. Three of the fights were won with knock out blows.

In the afternoon the local regiment won the football match against the Loyal Regiment at Sookunpoo. (A report of the game will be found elsewhere).

A noteworthy feature of the tournament was the clean, vigorous and sportsmanlike way in which each contest was fought.

The fights were of three rounds, each round being of two minutes duration. There was a large attendance of men from both regiments and also a very representative gathering of officers present.

Owing to the rain, which fell prior to the start of the tournament the ring was rather slippery and caused many slips. The officials were as under:—Referee, Comdr. Broadley, R.N.; Judges, Lt. Beatty, R.N., and Lt. Maud, R.N.; Time-keeper, Lt. Murray, R.N. The fights were announced by the M.C. R.S.M. Maynard.

#### THE RESULTS.

**LIGHT HEAVY WEIGHT.**  
Pte. Laight (East Surrey's), 168 lbs., v. Pte. Dixon (Loyal Regt.), 175 lbs.—In the second round, although proving himself the best boxer, Laight received plenty of punishment against the ropes and was unfortunately forced to retire from the contest through putting his left wrist out. The fight was accordingly awarded to Dixon.

**MIDDLE WEIGHT.**  
Pte. Roberts (Surrey's), 155 lbs., v. Pte. Vale (Loyal's), 151 lbs.—This was a brisk fight in which the Surreys' representative proved himself much the superior man. Roberts ended the fight quickly half-way through the second round, when he knocked out Vale with a beautiful upper cut.

**WELTER WEIGHT.**  
Pte. Pooley (Surrey's), 144 lbs., v. Cpl. Bamber (Loyal's), 151 lbs.—An excellent contest in which both men put up a very good show and were fairly well matched. Pooley won on points and both men were warmly congratulated on their fine performance.

**LIGHT WEIGHT.**  
Corporal Robbins (Surrey's), 139 lbs., v. Pte. Flemming (Loyal's), 126 lbs.—This fight was obviously in favour of the Surreys' man at the end of the first round when Flemming was suffering from loss of wind. The second round was dominated by some stinging blows and severe punishment handed out by Robbins, who forced his opponent to the ropes on several occasions. Robbins won on points.

**FEATHER WEIGHT.**  
Drummer Bowles (Surrey's), 126 lbs., v. Pte. Forshaw (Loyal's), 128 lbs.—This proved to be one of the best fights of the tournament. Bowles demonstrated his superiority by inflicting some punishing blows on Forshaw in the second round. In the 3rd round the Surreys' drummer further exerted himself and was awarded the contest on points. The decision was received with some expressions of dissent in the audience.

**WELTER WEIGHT.**  
Pte. Cooper (Surrey's), 130 lbs., v. Lt.-Col. Birmingham (Loyal's), 148 lbs.—A very brisk fight in which Birmingham was very heavily punished. In the second round he was knocked down several times, but after recovering his feet on the third round could no longer withstand the stinging blows served out by Mann and received his knock out just before the round concluded.

**LIGHT WEIGHT.**  
Pte. Cooper (Surrey's), 130 lbs., v. Pte. Petton (Loyal's), 124 lbs.—Probably the most interesting contest of the evening and one in which both men were very equally matched. At the end of the third round after an efficient and clever display, both were level on points and an extra minute round had to be fought. In this, Cooper gained the verdict and both men deserved the congratulations given them.

**BANTAM WEIGHT.**  
Drummer Simpson (Surrey's), 114 lbs., v. Pte. Blood (Loyal's), 121 lbs.—Both men severely punished each other in turn with fast delivered swinging blows, but in the last round Simpson, after handing out some stinging and punishing blows, quickly determined matters with a terrific knock out blow which he squarely landed right on the point.

(Continued on next column.)

### HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE. CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 23rd, 1925.	
Hongkong Bank	\$1.100 sel.
Do. London	\$131 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$230 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	\$230 nom.
Do. C.	\$131 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$230 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$350 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$300 nom.
China Underwriters	\$2 buy.
North China Insurance	\$140 nom.
Union Insurance	\$245 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$35 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$160 nom.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$600 sel.
Douglases	\$40 nom.
H.K. & M. Steamboats	\$24 buy.
Hongkong Sugar	\$38 nom.
Indo-China (Ref.)	\$38 nom.
Do. (Left) London	\$70 nom.
Do. Hongkong	\$70 nom.
Shell Transport	\$24 buy.
Star Ferries	\$50 nom.
Waterboats	\$14 buy.
China Navigation	\$250 nom.
China Sugar	\$48 nom.
Malacca Sugar	\$48 nom.
Benguet	\$3 nom.
Kanlan Mining Ad.	\$45/2 nom.
Langkats (combined)	\$123 buy.
Do. (single)	\$123 buy.
Shanghai Explorations	\$123 buy.
Shanghai Loans	\$33 buy & sales
Bank	\$37 sel.
Tromph Mines	\$60/2 nom.
Ural Caspian	\$7/2 nom.
H.K. & W. Wharfs	\$130 sel.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$88 nom.
Hongkong	\$160 buy.
New Engineering	\$123 buy.
Shanghai Dock	\$123 buy.
H.K. & S. House (old)	\$5 buy, \$3 sel.
Hongkong Lands	\$81 buy, \$63 sel.
Hongkong Realty (a.p.)	\$5 nom.
H.K. Territorials (l.p.)	\$8 sel.
Humphreys Estates	\$16 nom.
Prince's Buildings	\$150 nom.
Rural Lands	\$123 buy.
Ewo Cottons	\$123 buy.
Oriental	\$123 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$123 buy.
Do. (new)	\$123 buy.
Caston Tees	\$74 sel.
Cements (combined)	\$13 sel.
Do. (old)	\$13 sel.
Do. (new)	\$13 sel.
China Bases	\$123 buy & sa.
China Lights (combined)	\$22 sel.
Do. (old)	\$18 nom.
Do. (new)	\$13 nom.
China Providents (comb.)	\$34 nom.
Do. (old)	\$34 sel.
Do. (new)	\$34 sel.
Constructions	\$19 sel.
Dairy Farms	\$10 nom.
Der A Wing (l.p.)	\$10 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$55 sel.
Macao Electric	\$40 nom.
H.K. Developments	\$30 cts. buy.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	\$40 nom.
Do. (old)	\$131 nom.
Do. (new)	\$34 nom.
Hongkong Tramways	\$123 nom.
Lane Overseas	\$214 nom.
Macintosh	\$214 nom.
Peak Tram (old)	\$15.10 buy.
Do. (new) (c.p.)	\$9 nom.
Sinceres	\$11 sel.
Taxis	\$5 sel.
United Asbestos	\$30 nom.
Wacoms (old)	\$16 sel.
Do. (new)	\$15 sel.
Wm. Forwards	\$14 sel.
buy—bayers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales; nom.—nominal.	

### HONGKONG IMPORTS.

The fortnightly Circular of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce gives the following information regarding the Import trade:  
Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—With the exception of forward sales of Broadgoods we have no new business to report and market conditions generally remain as unsatisfactory as ever. Mid. Am Cotton was quoted 10.74d. "Spot" in Liverpool on 19th instant, and Eg. Sakel 20.50d.  
Cotton Yarn.—Market remains nominally unchanged since our last report and no business has transpired during the interval. Nominal quotations are as follows:—No. 10s., \$185/197; No. 12s., \$190/204; No. 10s., \$215/223; No. 20s., \$215/230. Arrivals: Sales, 77. Unsold stock: 5,000 bales. Bargains: 5,600 bales.  
Woolens.—Market quiet.  
Raw Cottons.—There is no change to report.  
Metals.—Some enquiry has developed since last report, but on a restricted scale. Sales of Tin-plates are reported at \$9, and Mild Steel Bars have been booked at from \$3.60 to \$3.70 per picul.  
Flour.—Stock: 240,000 sacks. Market: Steady.  
Sundries.—No quotations available, on account of the existing conditions.  
Sugar.—Market quiet; prices advancing.  
Salt.—Stock: 9,500 bags. Good inquiries for over 10 per cent. refraction from Wuchow districts.

### MEDALS PRESENTED.

At the conclusion of the boxing, Col. Russell Brown (Acting G.O.C. of the Forces in China) presented medals to the winners and losers. Prior to doing so he thanked the officers commanding the East Surrey Regt. and the Loyal Regt. for attending and also thanked the sportsmen who had given such an excellent show. He had at opportunity of seeing the Loyal Regt. in North China and he could assure those in South China that the Surreys had had a very heavy time up North. They had been a battalion very much split up in looking after a half dozen places at once. This was one of the first occasions they had all been together for sometime, and it was very sporting of them to have come there and taken on a crack regiment like the Surreys, who were known as a boxing regiment. (Loud applause.) In conclusion, Col. Russell Brown wished the Loyal Regt. luck in their new station and expressed the hope that as a battalion they would see more of each other than they had done in North China. (Applause.)



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## BROKERS AND THEIR BUSINESS.

SINGAPORE COMMENT ON HONGKONG COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The following article has appeared in the Straits Times:

We received the other day a copy of the report made by the Hongkong Stock and Shares Commission, over which Sir Claud Severn, Colonial Secretary of that Colony, presided. It is an interesting document and sets one thinking. We do not in the least suggest that conditions in Singapore are similar to those in Hongkong. The most prominent difference is that we have no Stocks and Shares Exchange in Singapore, and in Hongkong there were no less than three. Years ago we urged the formation of an Exchange here, possibly because some knowledge of the Exchanges in London, Birmingham and Manchester had led us to believe that they offered the public a valuable safeguard against those mere camp-followers in financial affairs who are generally designated outside brokers. But if we could be sure of establishing in Singapore something a very great deal better than Hongkong has found it possible to create, we are perhaps, better as we are, though that is not high praise. As most of our readers will be aware, there was a somewhat serious collapse of business in Hongkong last June, and the objects of the Severn Commission were to discover the causes of that collapse, and to indicate what, if any remedies could be applied. The Commissioners state their conclusions tersely. The trouble, they say, was due to "dealings by unscrupulous brokers with unscrupulous clients; over-financing by native banks who were in the habit of advancing up to 80 per cent. or 90 per cent. of the market value of the shares, and even 100 per cent. has been mentioned." Over and above this there was "the general apprehension felt by the Chinese community as to the probable effect of the threatened strike and a boycott on the prosperity of Hongkong."

The Exchange appears to us to have been little short of a fraud upon the public. They exercised no real discipline. Members were permitted to trade although they were known to be insolvent; the ex-Vice-Chairman of one Association saw no objection to this. Then we are told that "although brokers guaranteed every transaction which they put through they have accepted business with clients as to whose financial stability they have had no knowledge." The general conclusion of the Commission is that "the share market has been carrying on its business on a sound basis, and even if the financial crisis had not taken place on the 22nd June, the time was bound to come in any case when a general slump in the market would have had very serious consequences."

Stock and share gambling takes place everywhere, and though many heads have been shaken over it, no one has been able to put forward suggestions for control which would be free from the objection of interference with perfectly legitimate business. We have seen: it suggested that all margin contracts should be made illegal, and that every contract to buy or to sell should be completed by actual transfer before a further contract can legally be entered into. It looks sound enough, but probably those are right who say that gambling would go on all the same, and there would be no benefit to anybody. Where there is a strong exchange, exercising firm and impartial discipline, at least the public are safeguarded against mere wenching. If they give their business to outsiders, they must take the consequences.

The Hongkong Commission does not favour legislation. It recognises that speculation takes place in many things besides stocks and shares, and may be a good deal more harmful when commodities, for instance food supplies, are the subject. At the same time we find ourselves agreeing with the report in saying that if the Exchanges do not discipline themselves, and do not carry out their rules, it would be possible by legislation to enact rules which would be binding on every association of share brokers whether incorporated or not. A member of any recognised Association or Exchange should be a reputable person. He ought not to act for a principal who to his knowledge is in default. If he is unable to fulfil his engagements, he should be publicly declared a defaulter. These are essential features in the London Stock Exchange rules, and we have heard it said that they save brokers from temptations to recklessness, and are the very best safeguard the public can have. One point in the suggestions by the Commission seems to be of special local interest. Dealing on the margin basis, the Hongkong brokers were understood to guarantee all transactions, and in view of this the suggestion is made that "there should be a rule in all Exchanges, whereby a broker is required to obtain from his client at the time when any forward contract is made a deposit equal to ten per cent. of the amount of the contract plus brokerage and stamp duty, and to require a further deposit if the price drops to near the ten per cent. margin. The suggestion need not be said to be unwelcome. A majority of the members of the Hongkong Stock Exchange are said to take the view that the proposal "would hamper forward business to such a considerable extent as practically to cripple it, and without keeping the market up." This, say the Commission, "is an unsatisfactory point of view. What seems to be of importance is not 'keeping the market up' but ensuring that business shall only be entered into by persons who can honour their obligations."

It does not appear probable that any very definite results will follow the report of the Commission. There is no hope, apparently of the three Exchanges uniting to form one strong exchange, and the view is expressed that there do not appear to be adequate reasons for denying to any group of persons the right of forming an association to deal in stocks and shares when there is an unlimited right to form

associations to deal in other things. It may be that the laws in general would be all the better if greatly stiffened against every kind of speculative dealing, but it is extremely difficult to formulate rules which will serve that purpose and yet not act in undesirable restraint of wholesome trade. This at any rate we conclude, that unless an Exchange is based upon the London principles and gives a real status to its members—in fact guarantees them as far as that is practicable—we are better with the system which prevails in Singapore, where the good repute of a firm is the best safeguard that the dealer in stocks and shares can hope to have.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## THE TARIFF CONFERENCE AT PEKING.

TEXT OF THE AMERICAN PROPOSALS.

The text of Mr. MacMurray's proposal to the Tariff Conference reads as follows:

"The Chinese delegation have asked in Dr. Wang's speech at the opening session of this Conference, on October 20th, that the Powers declare their respect for the principle of China's tariff autonomy and agree to the removal of tariff restrictions contained in existing treaties. They have asked that it be the intention of the Chinese Government to abolish *likin*. They have asked that interim surtaxes be levied and that agreements which may be concluded at this Conference shall be made effective at an early date.

"Desiring to follow out as closely and as far as possible the programme which has been proposed by the Chinese Delegation, and hoping that this Conference may arrive at agreements which will make possible the realization of China's aspirations and at the same time properly safeguard the legitimate interests of all Powers and people who will be affected: We are prepared, in accordance with the provisions of the Washington Treaty, to authorize at once the levying of the surtax of 2½ per cent. and as soon as the requisite schedules can be prepared, to authorize the levying of a surtax of 5 per cent. on luxuries.

"We are prepared to proceed at once with the negotiation of such an agreement or agreements as may be necessary for making effective other provisions of the Washington Treaty of February 8th, 1922.

"We affirm the principle of respect for China's tariff autonomy and are prepared to negotiate a new treaty which shall have effect to that principle and which shall make provision for the abolition of *likin* for the removal of tariff restrictions contained in existing treaties and for putting into effect the Chinese National Tariff Law.

"To carry out the provisions of the Washington Treaty and at the same time proceed with the larger programme contemplated, we suggest:

"(1) That the Powers, other than China, authorize the levying of a surtax of 2½ per cent. to be effective on all goods on February 1st, 1926, and that there be prepared immediately a schedule of luxuries upon which a rate of 5 per cent. shall be authorized to be effective not later than July 1st, 1926. The increased revenues thus derived shall be held by the Customs Administration subject to such disposition as may be agreed upon by this Conference.

"(2) That provision shall be made for the levying of the full amount of the surtaxes at the land frontiers.

"(3) That a new treaty be made which shall provide:

"1.—That three months after the treaty here concluded shall come into force the Chinese shall be at liberty, as an interim measure, and until tariff autonomy shall become effective, to impose a new and uniformly enforced schedule of duties at rates from five per cent. (the present rate) to 12½ per cent. on imports and from five per cent. (the present rate) to 7½ per cent. on exports.

"2.—That from the same date, the rates of duty levied at all land frontiers shall be the same as those levied at the maritime frontiers.

"3.—That the increase of the Customs revenues derived from putting into effect these provisions shall be accumulated by the Customs Administration and applied for the purposes hereinafter specified.

"4.—That *likin* and related internal taxes which may be agreed upon shall be abolished.

"5.—That for the purpose of abolishing *likin*, funds from the Customs revenues shall be apportioned among the provinces in lieu of *likin*.

"6.—That if *likin* be collected anywhere in violation of agreements entered into for its abolition, the taxpayer shall be entitled to a refund from the Customs Administration of the full amount which he paid as *likin*.

"7.—That the increase in the Customs revenues derived from the increase in rates of duty shall be devoted to the following purposes:

"(a) Compensation to the provinces in lieu of *likin*;

"(b) Payment of rebate charges;

"(c) Refunding of the unsecured debts;

"(d) Administrative expenses of the Central Government.

"8.—That, subject to the fulfillment of the provisions of Articles 4, 5, 6, and 7 above, the present treaty restrictions on the Chinese tariff shall cease to be effective and the Chinese National Tariff Law shall come into force on January 1st, 1923, as suggested by the Chinese Delegation.

"9.—That an effort be made to devise a plan whereby it may reasonably be expected that this treaty will go into force at an early date after signature.

"10.—That if proposed by a majority of the Contracting Powers before January 1st, 1923, there shall convene on May 1st, 1923, a Conference of representatives of the Contracting Powers, for the purpose of deciding whether *likin* has been abolished and of negotiating any further agreements that need to be arrived at with regard to subject matter of this treaty."

associations to deal in other things. It may be that the laws in general would be all the better if greatly stiffened against every kind of speculative dealing, but it is extremely difficult to formulate rules which will serve that purpose and yet not act in undesirable restraint of wholesome trade. This at any rate we conclude, that unless an Exchange is based upon the London principles and gives a real status to its members—in fact guarantees them as far as that is practicable—we are better with the system which prevails in Singapore, where the good repute of a firm is the best safeguard that the dealer in stocks and shares can hope to have.

## LOCAL SPORT.

### FOOTBALL.

East Surrey.....5 Loyal Regt.....0

At Sookunpoo yesterday afternoon the East Surrey Regt. played a friendly game of football with the Loyal Regiment who are passing through the Colony from North China to India. A good number of the Loyal, including Officers and ladies, witnessed the game from the stands, the Officers of the East Surreys being "At Home" to the Loyal. By kind permission of Col. F. S. Montague Bates and Officers of the Regiment, the Drums and Fifes of the East Surreys played selections on the field before the kick-off and during the interval.

The hard ground quite upset the Loyal, for they invariably got under the ball from the bounce. The first half was well contested although the Surreys took the lead very early in the game. The Loyal, however, played up strongly and several times appeared to be on the point of scoring, but their shooting was wild. Eaton scored the only goal of the first half and in fairness to the goalkeeper it is only right to say that Hargreaves ran across in front of the ball just at Eaton made his shot which came at a great pace along the ground. Interval: East Surreys, 1; Loyal, 0.

For some minutes in the second half the Loyal quite held their own with the Surreys, but unfortunately a penalty kick being given against them for hands, and from which Eaton scored, made them quite lost heart, for they had great hopes of drawing level before this incident occurred, and with a little luck would have succeeded. Being two goals down, the Loyal appeared to slacken off, this opening the game for the East Surreys' attack and Eaton soon notched the third goal all off his own boot. The Loyal defence, who had played very soundly against a strong forward line for five minutes, now found the pressure too much and goals were added in quick succession through Humberston, Eaton and Butler. All the Surreys' front line were taking shots at goal. A breakaway by the Loyal had the Surreys' defence guessing, but Jordan got the ball away from a crowd in the goalmouth. Final score: East Surrey Regt., 3; Loyal Regt., 0.

The teams:—  
Loyal:—Pte. Brindrett; Pte. Hargreaves and Cpl. Scott; Pte. Frimstone, Cpl. Frimstone and Pte. Egan; L. Cpl. Reighley, Pte. Marsden, Cpl. May, Pte. Anders, and Pte. Pittbladdy.  
East Surreys:—Pte. Douglas, Pte. Cooper and Jordan; Pte. McGreavy, Sgt. Mitchell and Pte. Bristowe; Q.M.S. Charlesworth, Pte. Eaton, Cpl. Humberston, Pte. Butler and Bdsman Macklesworth.  
Referee: P.O. Smyth, R.N.

### YACHTING.

#### SECOND DAY OF LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.

A fine race was seen yesterday when a good number of yachts competed in the second race for the Ladies' Championship. The course was to Channel Rocks, Kowloon Rocks, East Rock Buoy, finishing at the Yacht Club, a distance of just over six miles.

The race for the Hayward Hays and Gales was spoiled by a nasty foul which occurred between *Adana* and the *Glady*. The main and jib sheets of the *Glady* were carried away, and she was helpless for a time. At the time of the accident she stood a good chance of winning, but owing to the time she lost she could do nothing except come in last.

The details were as follows:—

HANDICAP CLASS.			
	H'cap.	Time.	Corrected Time.
<i>Diana</i> (1st).....	1.31	4.11.35	4.10.03
<i>Colleen</i> (2nd).....	6.06	4.13.16	4.10.10
<i>Dorothea</i> (3rd).....	6.06	4.20.50	4.14.14
<i>Eileen</i> .....	6.06	4.19.32	4.14.27
<i>Lil' Linda</i> .....	3.03	4.19.01	4.15.58

HAYWARD HAYS AND GALES.			
	H'cap.	Time.	Corrected Time.
<i>Theda</i> (1st).....	4.34	4.20.50	4.20.15
<i>Scotark</i> (2nd).....	1.01	4.27.46	4.26.45
<i>Bluenose</i> (3rd).....	1.01	4.28.40	4.27.39
<i>Gael</i> .....	2.02	4.31.52	4.29.50
<i>Joan</i> .....	1.31	4.32.15	4.30.46
<i>Glady</i> .....	1.01	4.33.47	4.32.46
<i>Adana</i> .....		Did not finish.	

### GOLF.

In the particulars we gave yesterday of the qualifying round of the Club Championship which was played at Fanling on Sunday, it was inadvertently stated that Mr. W. Ironside, 177, was among the competitors who qualified. The name should have been Mr. J. U. Ireland, 177.

#### THE SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

LEADING PLAYERS ALL IN FORM.

The first of the match play rounds of the championship of the Shanghai Golf Club took place at Kiangwan on the 15th inst. with the following results:—  
H. R. Malcolm beat J. Oswald, 3 and 1.  
J. B. Ferrier beat T. W. Mitchell, 0 and 8.  
G. F. Harrison beat W. O. Lancaster, 11 and 9.  
M. W. Budd beat F. V. Chamberlin, 13 and 11.  
J. F. Elcher beat L. Parbury, 5 and 2.  
J. Dewar beat R. A. C. Watson, 7 and 6.  
W. H. C. Haggitt beat R. J. Bowerman, 2 and 1.  
A. E. Blinco beat F. C. Colam, 10 and 6.

## A ROBBER'S REQUEST.

WANTS HIS OWN WATCH RETURNED.

That be attached great value to one particular watch, out of 23, which formed part of the proceeds of a big robbery at a Hungnam pawnshop, claiming that the watch in question was his own property, and that he wanted it returned to him after he had served his sentence, was the strange request of a prisoner to Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

The robbery occurred on July 30th, when jewellery and other valuables amounting to \$4,700 were stolen, of which articles worth \$1,800 have since been recovered. One man, who had been in hospital for three months as a result of being shot in the legs by the Police, was charged yesterday.

Evidence of arrest was given by Chinese constables, and the man said: "I did take part in the robbery, but I want to say that particular watch is not part of the proceeds. I attach great value to it, and want it back when I have been punished." Defendant was committed for trial.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

### 'THE "KASHGAR'S" LIST.

Among the passengers on the P. & O. s.s. *Kashgar*, which is due here on Friday, are the following:—Mr. J. S. Beach, Miss I. A. Blair, Miss M. Begg, Mr. G. A. Bell, Mrs. G. A. Clements, Mr. H. Coombe, Mr. G. P. de Martin (Inspector of English Schools) and Mrs. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Dyson Holland, Engineer-Commander C. J. G. Mackenzie, M.V.O., R.N., Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Neville, Mrs. K. M. Southern, Mrs. F. C. Sanderson, Mrs. P. X. Stark, Mrs. F. C. Todd and Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E. (Attorney-General).

## THE R.A.O.B.

### NEW "HOME" FOR HONGKONG LODGES.

A mass meeting of members of the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes was held at the Royal Naval Canteen Theatre last evening. All the four Hongkong Lodges were well represented, the meeting having been called for the purpose of arriving at a decision regarding the hire of an institute.

At the moment the Buffaloes are practically homeless and have to rely upon the hospitality of the Canteen authorities and Mr. James Oxberry, of the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, in order to hold their meetings. Now, however, a building suitable in every way for their manifold needs has been placed at their disposal.

Following discussion of the scheme, the Chairman (Mr. Goldenberg), who was ably supported by Mr. Sherriff, put the proposal to the meeting and it was unanimously agreed that the scheme to take over the new "home" for the Buffaloes should be proceeded with.

## WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory, Hongkong, stated:—  
The anticyclone has moved eastward and is now central over Vladivostok. Fresh to moderate monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel along the South-east Coast of China and over the Northern China Sea.  
Local forecast: East wind, fresh to moderate, fair.

## LAWN TENNIS.

J. Cassumbhoy, the youngest and most promising of the Indian exponents of the game, met S. A. Rumjahn, a more experienced player, in the final of the Singles Championship of their Club, on Sunday morning.

The match went to four sets of which the younger contender won the second in convincing manner. Rumjahn served first and claimed the opening game as well as the second. The third and fourth games were keenly contested and some hard hitting and clever tactics were seen. Cassumbhoy very creditably winning both. S.A., however, won the next four games and the first set. The second set was the best. Cassumbhoy found his true form and was the aggressor. Rumjahn won the first game on his service, but the younger finalist kept a good length in the next three games and placed with unerring accuracy. Rumjahn was on the run all the time and had to yield all three games finally. He won another game on his service again, but Cassumbhoy was in great form and after many long rallies won another three games and the second set. Unfortunately for him, however, Rumjahn struck form immediately and won the next two sets with comparative ease. Final scores: 2-0, 0-2, 3-0, 3-2.

This is Cassumbhoy's first year in the Championship and he has, therefore, done exceedingly well in reaching the final and principal event.

## HOCKEY.

The following will represent the Club against the Navy at 5 p.m. sharp on the U.S.R.C. ground to-morrow (Wednesday):—P. W. F. Mills, D. H. Sherman, A. P. T. Farquharson, A. S. Hett, E. J. R. Mitchell (capt.), Rev. E. W. L. Martin, H. Owen Hughes, B. D. Evans, W. Woodward, A. Dyer-Ball and G. R. Vallack.



# DEATH OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA. HONGKONG'S CONDOLENCES. TRIBUTES FROM THE COUNCILS.

The members of the Executive and Legislative Councils met yesterday morning, in the Council Chamber for the purpose of passing a resolution of sympathy with Their Majesties and the members of the Royal Family in their recent bereavement.

H.E. the Governor (the Hon. Mr. Cecil Clementi, C.M.G.), presided, and there were also present the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary; Colonel Russell-Brown, Acting General Officer Commanding; Sir Paul Chater, Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak; the Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son, the Hon. Mr. H. Kote-wall, the Hon. Mr. H. Cressy, the Hon. D. W. Trautman, the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, the Hon. Dr. J. B. Addison, the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, and Mr. S. B. B. McElderry (Clerk of Councils).

H.E. the Governor, addressing the Council, said that he had the honour to move that the following telegram be sent to the Secretary of State for communication to His Majesty the King:—

"That the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils have heard with profound sorrow the sad announcement of the death of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra and desire to tender their humble duty and to express their most heartfelt loyal and respectful sympathy with Their Majesties the King and Queen and the Royal Family in their bereavement."

Continuing, His EXCELLENCY said:— "For 38 years as Princess of Wales, for nine years as Queen of England and during the 15 years reign of His Majesty the King, her son, the royal lady whose death we mourn has lived enshrined in the affection and admiration of the British people. The Empire first welcomed her and learned to love her as a beautiful princess. We then served her with joy as our Gracious Queen, and thereafter the whole nation grieved with her in her widowhood. Every family in our Empire is the richer and better for the wonderful example set us by the Royal Family, and for more than three-score years whenever we have prayed for the Royal Family the name of Alexandra has been on our lips. The news of the death of Her late Majesty brings a very real sense of loss to all British homes and our hearts are full of a very true sympathy with His Majesty the King and the Royal Family, one of whom is with us in Hongkong to-day. It is therefore right and proper that the Executive and Legislative Councils should on behalf of the peoples of this Colony, express to His Majesty our respectful and profound sympathy with him in his bereavement, and I feel sure that this motion will command the unanimous and loyal support not only in this Council Chamber but throughout the Colony."

The Hon. Sir PAUL CHATER: Your Excellency, I most respectfully beg to second the resolution proposed by you.

The Hon. Mr. CHOW SHOU SON: Sir, on behalf of the Chinese community, I respectfully associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you, and we also desire to join in the expression of our heartfelt and respectful sympathy with Their Majesties the King and Queen and members of the Royal Family in their great bereavement.

The resolution was passed in silence, all the members standing.

The Council was then adjourned sine die.

## R.A.O.B. MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE.

At a general meeting of members of the Hongkong Lodges of the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes at the Royal Naval Canteen Theatre last evening, sympathy and respect for the members of the Royal Family in their bereavement through the death of H.M. Queen Alexandra was expressed by the gathering standing for one minute in silent tribute to Her late Majesty's memory.

The meeting decided to despatch a cablegram to H.M. the King conveying the condolences of the members of the R.A.O.B. in Hongkong.

## RACE MEETING POSTPONED.

Owing to the death of H.M. Queen Alexandra, the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club have postponed the eighth extra meeting, which was to have taken place at Happy Valley on Saturday. The meeting is now fixed for Saturday, December 5th.

## CANTON DELEGATES.

### STAY IN HONGKONG EXTENDED.

It was anticipated that the Canton delegates would return to Canton early this week, but owing to the many social functions which have been arranged in their honour, their stay has been extended, and their conferences are not expected to conclude for a few days. Meanwhile a very hopeful feeling prevails that these conferences will have a happy issue.

Yesterday morning the delegation had a discussion with the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and the Committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

### ENTERTAINED BY THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The delegates were entertained to tea at the Roof Garden of the Hongkong Hotel yesterday afternoon, by the Colonial Secretary (Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E.) on behalf of the Government, and here they were introduced to a very representative gathering of Hongkong business men—British, foreign and Chinese.

Those present included: The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, Hon. Mr. D. W. Trautman, Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son, Hon. Mr. R. H. Kote-wall and many others.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, in welcoming the visitors, said that H.E. the Governor desired him to express, on behalf of the Government of Hongkong, the pleasure which it gave them to receive the delegation in Hongkong. (Applause.) Late Chinese leaders such as Dr. Sun Yat Sen and Dr. Wu Ting Fang in the various negotiations which took place between Hongkong and Canton had expressed how important it was to have personal contact in all questions of doubt and difficulty. He thoroughly endorsed the high opinion they had of that method of negotiation. He felt sure that the coming of the delegation would enable them to brush away their difficulties and misunderstandings, and would solve their problems.

Mr. WOO CHUNG TO, the chairman of the delegation, who replied on their behalf, said he could find no words to express their deep appreciation of the courtesy and hospitality which the Hongkong Government had shown them during their short stay in the Colony. He felt that officials, merchants and delegates from Canton all sitting under one roof with the business men of Hongkong was the best spirit that could be shown, and hoped that by personal contact all their misunderstandings would be brushed aside, and that at the same time the friendship between Hongkong and Canton, and China and Great Britain, would be cemented more firmly than ever.

The delegates were then introduced to a large number of local business men, and a very pleasant time was spent.

## THE STRIKE COMMITTEE.

### OFFICIAL ENQUIRIES BY THE FRENCH CONSUL.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Although the so-called "anti-imperialist" boycott in Canton, has been maintained and vigorously enforced by the workers and students for nearly six months, it is only the other day, apparently, that formal enquiries were made by a foreign Consul as to the status of the Strike Committee. The French Consulate-General addressed a communication to the Kuomintang Commissar for Foreign Affairs at Canton asking if the Strike Committee were a Government body, or simply a private organization; if it were a Government body, why should the Consulate not have been advised to that effect; if it were simply a private organization, who had authorized it to exercise authority over foreign subjects; and why had the Canton Government permitted the Strike Committee to interfere with French subjects, contrary to Sino-French treaties?

### THE STRIKE PICKETS.

The Strike Committee is publicly inviting complaints against its pickets, and insisting that those who send in complaints should give their names and addresses for reference, be responsible for libel actions in case of false charges having been made.

Vessels entering or leaving Canton are still subject to search by strike pickets, according to the announcements, and the committee gives warning that it will save a ship owner much trouble by submitting to the "regulations."

A special picket company of 120 will be designated by the committee for service in Canton Harbour to enforce the shipping boycott, but out of these 120 men, six will have the duty of specially supervising the conduct of the rest so as to prevent the evils complained of recently in the Press both of Canton and Hongkong.

## CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO THE ENGINEERS' INSTITUTION.

Mr. P. T. Farrell, Hon. Secretary of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong, sends us copies of letters of appreciation and thanks received from various Institutions in acknowledgment of contributions donated by the Committee and Members of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders.

The Organizing Secretary, Appeal Department, British Legion, writes in acknowledgment of a donation of £50 sent to the Fund in response to Lord Haig's appeal on behalf of distressed ex-Service men of all ranks, their dependants and the widows and children of the fallen: "I beg to assure you that this practical method of evincing gratitude towards the men who so readily answered the call of duty eleven years ago is most warmly appreciated."

The General Secretary of Dr. Barnardo's Homes acknowledging a draft of £20 writes: "Will you please convey to the Committee and Members of your Institution the hearty thanks of our Council for this renewed and welcome contribution to our funds. We are indeed deeply grateful for such help, for we have under our care a family of some 7,300 boys and girls. To provide for so many young people involves, as will be readily understood, a heavy claim upon our resources, and we very much appreciate the kindness of the Committee and Members in once again coming to our aid. We greatly value the kind expression of appreciation of our work, and good wishes by which the gift is accompanied."

The Secretary of St. Dunstan's acknowledging a generous contribution writes:— "It is very gratifying to find the growing realization of the fact that St. Dunstan's does not represent a 'War-time charity,' but a permanent organisation, watching the interests and ensuring the general welfare for all time, of those men who were so unfortunate as to be blinded in the War. These men, in spite of such a serious handicap, are making splendid headway in the various occupations taught at St. Dunstan's, and are doing so in the spirit of courage and self-reliance, fully deserving all the appreciation shown by such sympathetic and generous supporters as yourselves."

The Secretary of the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, to which a cheque for £10 had been sent, wrote: "It is very gratifying to all concerned in the work of this old Corporation that you approve of what we are trying to do for the Mariner, and we much appreciate your good wishes for our future endeavours. Our Royal President, H.R.H. The Duke of York, speaking at Tilbury a year ago, said, 'It is the duty and privilege of every citizen of the Empire to stand by the Sailor in his hour of need,' and we are more than glad to feel that there are so many in Hongkong, who have the welfare of these men at heart."

The Secretary of the Shaftesbury Homes and Arthusa Training Ship acknowledging a gift of £10, sends the Committee's warm appreciation of the Institution's continued help and interest and assured them that it is greatly valued.

Viscount Knutsford, Chairman of the London Hospital, writes: "I really am delighted with the gift that comes from the Committee and Members of your Institution, and when such a gift is accompanied with a letter like yours—well, I am pleased, grateful and encouraged. Please thank everyone most sincerely for me, and assure them that their gift received a very warm welcome at 'The London'."

The Secretary of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, acknowledging a gift of £10, wrote: "My Committee are delighted to receive the expression of their appreciation, and to feel that the Committee and Members of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, Hongkong, still maintain their active and keen interest in the work of this Institution."

The Rev. George T. Waldgrave, Chaplain and Secretary, The Missions to Seamen in Hongkong, wrote: "I am in the warmest of their deep gratitude to the Members of the above Institution for their generous vote of Five Hundred Dollars to the Funds of the Seamen's Institute. Coming, as it did, at a time of serious financial depression, I can assure you that this most kind gift has been of the greatest encouragement to us all."

Lord Maclay, acknowledging on behalf of the Trustees of the Orphan Homes of Scotland a donation of £10, wrote: "This kind remembrance of the work of the Orphan Homes, is greatly appreciated by Miss Quarrier, and the Trustees."

The Secretary of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, acknowledging a bank draft for £20, wrote: "The Managers of this Infirmary will be delighted to learn of the expression of your appreciation of the work carried on, and your good wishes for its future success. The work is increasing and the Managers have under contemplation the building of a new and larger Out-Patient Department."

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR HENRY GOLLAN).]

### MURDER CASE ADJOURNED.

A Chinese was to have been charged with murder.

Mr. T. Addis, counsel for prisoner, applied for an adjournment. He explained to His Lordship that the defence had only received instructions on Thursday. It had been therefore quite impossible to prepare their case in time.

Sir Henry Pollock, K.C. (the Attorney-General) offered no objection, and the case was adjourned until Thursday week.

[BEFORE THE PUTNEY JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE WOOD).]

### ROBBERY AT LIN FA TI.

A Chinese was charged with having participated in an armed robbery on the 17th October at Lin Fa Ti in the New Territories, when a quantity of clothing, jewellery, and \$224 in money were stolen.

Mr. H. K. Holmes outlining the case for the Crown, said a house was entered by four men early on the morning of October 17th. A woman and her son were gagged and bound and threatened with a dagger. After making a thorough search, they decamped with all the property and money they could find. The woman had recognised the accused. None of the stolen property had been found.

In his statement at the Magistracy, accused said that a man named Chung Fat had forced him to go with him. Chung Fat had brought three men to an old temple, and with them schemed to commit the robbery at Lin Fa Ti. Chung Fat threatened him with a dagger and forced him to go with him. After the robbery the stolen property was divided amongst the four robbers.

Prisoner in the dock pleaded not guilty, and said that he had nothing to add to the statement he had made at the Police Court.

The woman, who dwelt in the house at Lin Fa Ti, gave evidence to the effect that prisoner was one of the robbers. He had prised open her cupboard and taken away some clothing.

The woman's son gave corroborative evidence and said that he recognised prisoner.

Accused was found guilty and sentenced to seven years' hard labour.

Chung Fat, who was arrested on October 25th, and who was a native of Lin Fa Ti village, was also charged with participating in the robbery. The witnesses failed to identify him. A villager, however, stated in evidence that accused told him that he was going to commit a robbery. Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to seven years' hard labour.

## MOTOR MISHAPS.

### SEVERAL DURING THE WEEK-END.

There were no fewer than five motor accidents during the week-end.

A Chinese boy sustained serious injuries to both legs, as well as internal injuries on Saturday, through being knocked down by a taxi on the Praya East. He was taken to hospital in a serious condition.

A girl of eleven received minor injuries, and was taken to the Government Civil Hospital, after she had been knocked down in Queen's Road East by a motor car, stated to belong to the Hongkong Electric Co. The girl was not detained at the hospital.

On the Saikong Road on Sunday, a Chinese woman was knocked down near the junction of the road with Cheung On Street. Her injuries were slight.

A Chinese boy, suffering from injuries to the head and limbs, caused by his being knocked down by a Dragon Garage car in Queen's Road East, was removed to the Government Civil Hospital on Sunday.

A collision occurred on Sunday in the Wongneichong Road between a taxi-cab and a motor-car, which it is alleged was on the wrong side of the road. Both vehicles were damaged, but no person was hurt.

## BANDITS AND FOOD SUPPLIES.

From reports brought to Hongkong by masters of vessels plying between here and Kwang Chow Wan, it would appear that bandits are causing a disruption of the Kwang Chow Wan cattle trade with Hongkong.

The only vessel which has come in recently from the Southern port has been the *Pot Sang*, with a certain number of bullocks, pigs and fowls on board, and it is stated that some vessels have been forced to lie up for ten days or more.

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## CABLES

EARLIER CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE LATE QUEEN.

## PULPIT TRIBUTES AT HOME.

WORLD-WIDE CONDOLENCES.

LONDON, November 23rd.

Preachers in pulpits all over the kingdom extolled the late Queen Alexandra's blameless life.

Reverent crowds all day silently gazed at the drawn blinds of Buckingham Palace. In fine weather Londoners thronged Hyde Park, a subdued note of black prevalent.

Messages of condolence are pouring in from all parts of the world, from such places as Mexico and Japan and from such potentates as President Hindenburg and King Hussein.

The gun carriage used in the funeral of the late Queen Victoria, and the late King Edward will be used at Windsor.

## LATEST CABLES.

## PROJECTED AIRSHIP FLIGHT TO THE POLE.

## CONSTRUCTOR ON THE PROJECT.

ROME, November 23rd.

The Italian Colonel Noble, Engineer of the Air Force, who invented and constructed the airship in which Amundsen, Noble himself and a crew of fifteen mechanics will undertake the Polar flight in the Spring, delivered a lecture at the University in the presence of H.M. the King, members of the Government, the civil authorities and other prominent people. He stated that the scientific goal of the expedition was to establish the presence of land or sea, and the actual nature of the Polar region. The proposed course would be from Spitzbergen to Cape Barrow, North Alaska, a distance of 2,200 miles, of which 700 miles separate Spitzbergen from the Pole. It is estimated that the journey will take sixty-five hours. As it is impossible to construct a hanger at Spitzbergen, a special shelter will be built with a mooring mast. The airship will travel to Spitzbergen in three stages, via Pulham and Trondhjem. Preparations are in full swing. Experiments with fabrics capable of resisting the temperature of the Pole have been successful.

## GERMANY AND LOCARNO.

## THE GOVERNMENT TO RESIGN.

BERLIN, November 23rd.

At the opening of the Locarno debate in the Reichstag, Herr Luther declared that the Government would resign after the signature of the Locarno agreements in London on December 1st. He expressed the opinion that the new Government could only be one which was determined to pursue the policy of harmonising the Locarno Agreements.

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

## SCRAMBLE FOR RUBBER SHARES.

LONDON, November 23rd.

A feature of the Stock Exchange is the wild scramble in the Rubber share market which has reached boom-like proportions. Business is being conducted with great difficulty. Price movements continue in the ascendancy.

## M. KRASSIN ILL.

Moscow, November 23rd.

M. Krassin has gone into a nursing home suffering from nervous prostration, serious anaemia and affection of the heart as a result of overwork. He has been recommended to continue the treatment for several weeks and then go abroad.

## OBITUARY.

## CANON C. H. ROBINSON.

LONDON, November 23rd.

The death is announced of Canon C. H. Robinson, D.D.

[Canon Robinson, who was 84 years of age, had been Hon. Canon of Ripon since 1897. He travelled in Armenia in 1892 in order to report to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the condition of the Armenian Church. In 1893-94 he conducted a pioneer expedition to Kano, the commercial centre of the Central Sudan, starting by way of the river Niger, after first making an ineffectual attempt to reach Kano by crossing the Great Sahara from the North. He was the author of a large number of religious publications as well as some books of travel.]

## FRENCH GOVERNMENT RESIGNS.

## DRAMATIC SCENES.

PARIS, November 23rd.

The Government has resigned.

The Government's resignation was due to the Chamber, by 278 votes to 275, finally rejecting Article V. of the Government's financial proposals.

When M. Herriot announced the result of the vote M. Painleve arose and walked out of the Chamber with his portfolio under his arm. He was followed by other members of the Government amid the cheers of Radicals and Socialists.

The Government's defeat was not surprising, as a majority of 23 in the morning was a narrow shave, because 23 Communists who habitually vote against the Government abstained. They voted against the Government in the afternoon.

## EARLIER HAPPENINGS.

The Chamber had previously adopted Articles III and IV, stipulating that the total of National Defence Bonds can only be increased to provide the sums necessary for the repayment of the short-term debt as it falls due, and in no case in excess of this amount.

The Government then narrowly escaped a defeat on a crucial amendment suppressing Article V. of the Government's proposals, providing for the spreading of the payment of certain short-term bonds over twenty-five years, commencing January 1st, 1929. The amendment was defeated by 277 votes to 249, after M. Painleve, amid great excitement, had declared that the Government would resign if the amendment were carried.

## PRESIDENT ACCEPTS CABINET'S RESIGNATION.

President Doumergue has accepted the Cabinet's resignation.

There was a sharp exchange of parliamentary epithets between members of the Right and Left parties, when the Government left the Chamber, which was adjourned until Tuesday.

M. Briand is mentioned as the probable successor to M. Painleve.

## AN EMERGENCY FINANCIAL MEASURE CONTEMPLATED.

LATER.

The Government resignation was immediately succeeded by a series of excited party conferences, which made little headway beyond revealing the desire of the members of the Left to persuade the Socialists to accept portfolios and thus restore the Cartellist regime. The Socialists so far have made no decision and may have to convene a national congress to determine their course of action.

The financial position is too critical to admit of delay and, regardless of the Cabinet situation, M. Painleve will on Monday submit an emergency measure authorising the Bank of France to advance a milliard and a half of francs to meet immediate needs.

## LATEST CABLES.

## UNCERTAIN OUTLOOK.

Paris, November 23rd.

The political outlook is confusing and uncertain. M. Briand is regarded as the only man capable of forming a concentration Cabinet based on a majority of the Centre and Left, and not on the Left Cartel as were the Herriot and Painleve Cabinets.

The various parties of the Left Cartel held meetings after the resignation of the Cabinet, but were unable to agree upon a policy. Finally a joint conference of Socialists, Radicals, Socialists, and Republicans Socialists passed a resolution declaring their determination to support only a Cabinet of the Left, under M. Herriot or M. Briand. These three groups total 278 deputies; therefore, it is essential that they obtain the support of at least twenty of the forty Radical Left group to assure a majority in the Chamber to the Government, prepared to carry out the Cartel's policy.

## SLUMP OF THE FRANC.

## NEW LOW RECORD.

LONDON, November 23rd.

The fall of the Painleve Government caused the French franc to slump at the opening of the London exchange market to a new low record, 125½, the result of heavy selling.

## IRISH BOUNDARY QUESTION.

## ANOTHER CRISIS.

LONDON, November 23rd.

Professor John MacNeill's resignation as a member of the Irish Boundary Commission, which the Executive Council has accepted was announced by President Cosgrave in a speech at Enniscorthy, Monaghan, as being "because he had lost faith in the other members of the Commission." President Cosgrave declared that he likewise had lost faith and was forced to the conclusion that the other members were swayed in the discharge of their judicial duty by threats and political influences brought to bear upon them.

President Cosgrave declared that Mr. MacNeill had left because "the rights of our people in the north, enshrined in Article XII. of the Treaty, are being shamefully flouted." He was of opinion that the grave situation demanded the most careful consideration by the Governments of the Free State and Britain. He appealed for restraint on the part of the Irish people and promised to take steps to prevent the infliction of injustice upon Ireland.

President Cosgrave said that Mr. MacNeill told him that he was completely satisfied that there was no likelihood that the work of the Commission would yield a report based on the terms of reference.

Alluding to a newspaper report that the Commission was favourable to the transference of territory in Tyrone to Ulster, Mr. Cosgrave declared that this was contrary to assurances given by Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Lloyd George at the time of the signing of the Treaty. He added that the Commission had no right to take away any Free State territory.

## AMERICA AND PERSIAN OPIUM.

## GRANT OF \$20,000 ENQUIRY EXPENSES.

GENEVA, November 22nd.

The United States Bureau of Social Hygiene has contributed \$20,000 towards the expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into the cultivation of opium in Persia, as a result of the suggestion of Mrs. Hamilton Wright, United States delegate at Geneva last year. The object of the proposed enquiry is to investigate the possibility of cultivating alternative crops to replace opium and to assist the population to find other means of earning their living.

The forthcoming meeting of the Council of the League of Nations is to appoint the Commission, which it is hoped will be able to visit Persia in February and submit its report to the June session of the Council.

## LATEST CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

## AMERICAN MINERS' WAGE DISPUTE.

## A QUESTION TO THE PRESIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23rd.

Mr. Lewis, president of the Miners Union, has sent a letter to President Coolidge asking whether the Government desired to intervene to maintain the integrity of the wage agreement in the bituminous coalfield, and if not, whether the union would be justified taking its own measures to enforce it.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## "CHRISTMAS CHEER" FOR THE UNITED STATES.

## RE-APPEARANCE OF A RUM FLEET.

New York, November 23rd.

Courthouse officials announce that a rum fleet of twenty-two vessels has re-appeared off the New Jersey coast, loaded with Christmas cheer, after being scattered by the activities of prohibition agents. The coastguard officials are puzzled by the new tactics of carriers, and runners, for the rum fleet keeps constantly moving between Montauk Point, east of Long Island and Atlantic City, from fifteen to a hundred miles from the coast.

The ordinary citizen's Christmas cheer depends on the success or failure of the officials in solving the problem how a fairer is being effected between the ships and the shore.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## BRIGANDAGE IN SHANTUNG.

## AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN DANGER.

PEKING, November 23rd.

The situation has grown worse in the past forty-eight hours.

Honan troops continue their advance into Shantung and have occupied Taining, near Yenchowfu.

Marshal Chang Tso Lin is reported to have wired the Fengtien and Kuomintang Joint Headquarters complaining of the hostile action of the Honanites at Paotingfu and urging compensation for casualties, and the release of munitions and equipment seized; also complaining that Fengtien Military Commissioners, and Hsien Magistrates in the Paotingfu and Tamingfu areas have been replaced by Kuomintang nominees which is a violation of the agreement.

Foreign reports from Shantung indicate that conditions there are bad, and brigandage largely increasing. Much apprehension is felt regarding the Americans at Weihai. Owing to brigands occupying the city the American communities are leaving.

Brigands have also seized Yenchowfu, where twelve American missionaries are stationed.

The Government has sent the Vice-Minister of Communications to Tientsin to persuade Yeh Kung Chow not to resign, taking a chilling mandate refusing to accept the resignation.

## STUDENT TROUBLE IN PEKING.

## CONFLICTS WITH POLICE.

PEKING, November 23rd.

The students to-day attempted to demonstrate in favour of unconditional tariff autonomy.

The police forbade the demonstration and several clashes occurred in different parts of Peking, in which a number of students and police were injured.

A number of the students later demanded to see the Chief of Police, and upon a refusal of their demand they smashed the boarding outside the police headquarters. They also hurled stones at the door and wrecked the Tariff Conference car standing there.

## AN ATHLETIC RECORD.

TOKYO, November 23rd.

Miki of Keio University has tied the world's record for the 200 metre low hurdle race at 24.6 seconds.

## BRITISH TEXTILE WARRANTY.

## DEVICE TO STOP PIRACY.

## CLOTH SAMPLE WITH GARMENT.

A simple device which may play an important part in expanding the British textile industries has just been patented. For many years manufacturers of high grade textiles in Great Britain have been denied the full fruits of their enterprise and skill because their goods have been imitated and a spurious article foisted upon the public. Designs have been pirated, distinguishing labels imitated, and even printed names on the cloth have been copied.

For example (says a London paper), it has long been notorious in the United States, where British fabrics are highly popular, that vast quantities of cloths sold as imported, either British or Scotch, are only copies of the genuine articles and are made in America. Often the stores themselves are the innocent victims of unscrupulous manufacturers or merchants, and there is a strong opinion among the reputable business men in the United States against the fraud which is perpetrated on the public. So far as the British textile industries are concerned, the deception damages not only their trade, but also their reputation, because the spurious article is almost always inferior, and unfavourable results to the British manufacturers have resulted.

The device which has now been patented to stop this piratical trade is designed to identify the cloth from the mill to the consumer, and it has been patented by Mr. Robert H. Linington, a prominent New York importer of British woollen and cotton fabrics. A small square sample of the fabric used in each garment cut from the actual piece is secured with a rivet to an identification tag which is a certificate of origin. The sample of cloth is large enough for comparison with the garment and the seal can hardly be tampered with.

## JAPANESE POLICY.

## STRIKING ADDRESS BY MR. HIOKI.

## INTERNAL CHANGES AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHINA.

TOKYO, November 23rd.

"Japan's China Policy" was the subject of an address delivered by Dr. Eki Hioki, Japan's chief delegate to the Customs Conference, at the meeting of the Peking Community Forum held at the Returned Students' Club in Peking recently.

Addressing a crowded audience, presided over by Mr. D. W. Edwards, Dr. Hioki said: "In recent years there have been profound political changes in Japan as a result of the steadily growing influence of the people themselves in governmental affairs. This internal change has brought the whole domestic and foreign policy of the Japanese Government more and more into line with the wishes of the mass of the people. The general development of policy, resulting from this internal change, has been reflected not only in the Japanese Government's policy towards China, but in Japan's whole foreign policy. Internal change in Japan is still going on; it seems to be a steady movement towards liberalism. In acquiring an increasing measure of influence over their Government, the people of Japan are finding an ever larger opportunity to express, through the actions of their Government, their genuine friendship for other peoples, and their deep desire to see justice and mutual fair dealing prevail in the relations between Japan and other nations, particularly in the relations with her neighbours in the Far East.

In this liberalising and democratising of Japan's Government, the Sovereign himself is taking a leading part. The movement represents thus, not a growing cleavage between Throne and people, but a common effort of both to make Japan in the fullest sense one of the sisterhood of forward-looking and constructively helpful nations. Japan still falls short of the ideals of her people in this respect. But these are our ideals and we are working steadily toward their realisation.

I have spoken thus of the changes in the general influences which are determining Japan's policy because it is necessary to understand these changes and to bear them in mind if one is to appreciate fully the change in Japan's attitude towards China. These internal changes must be understood, too, before those outside Japan can perceive the sincerity of the Japanese Government to-day in its declaration of friendship for other nations and of its desire for the prevalence of justice and fair dealing in Japan's international relations. We are not simply rendering lip service to these high ideals; we are seeking in every possible way to realise them in our actions.

"I do not need to review here the illustration of our new policy given in our proposals submitted to the Customs Conference. I would remark, however, that these proposals were submitted because we believe that some such course of action will be fair not only to China but to all other Powers interested. I believe this is what the Chinese themselves want, and I would associate myself with Dr. C. T. Wang in saying that a spirit of bargaining should be kept out of all the Conference discussions. We are here as friends sitting down together to work out a fair solution of difficult problems involved in Japan's relations with China. There is no time to do here to discuss all these in detail, but the time comes to deal in detail with these other matters, Japan's attitude will be the same as it is at this Conference, to give practical expression to our recognition of China's right to the exercise of full sovereign authority over the territory of China and in her relations with other Powers. All we shall ask is what we believe the intelligent Chinese themselves realise is necessary: that in fairness everyone concerned due consideration must be given to the legitimate and established interests of foreigners in China.

"It seems proper to say at this point that a general survey of the situation reveals one outstanding fact underlying the proposals for this Conference in Peking. The Powers other than China have come together for the purpose of restoring to China rights of which she was deprived by the circumstances attending her adjustment to new conditions and of giving up interests legally acquired and legally held by them at present. And this giving Japan associates herself, the heartily recognizing the passing of the conditions that once prevailed, for it is obvious that Japan's well-being can be aided most powerfully by the presence in the land of her great Continental neighbour of a greater peace and prosperity than ever before.

"On the basis of agreements made between China and various Powers, including Japan, great foreign investments have been established in China and a vast and complicated structure of trade and other relations has been built up, binding closely together the Chinese and the foreigners. With the change of conditions in China, it will be necessary to revise the treaties which form the foundation for Sino-foreign relations to-day. But that revision and the resulting changes in these relations must come in an orderly way; any other would work grave injury to both Chinese and foreigners. For, after all, it must be remembered that the Chinese themselves profit quite as much as the foreigners from the foreign trade and the other activities of foreigners in China.

"So I am confident that the clear-minded leaders in this country will do their best to preserve all that is good in these laboriously built foundations of China's business relations with the other nations, although I am certain that these nations, although I speak with authority for my own country alone, will strive their utmost to assist China to assume her rightful place in the march of progress towards peace and prosperity of the world.

(Continued on next column.)

## H. G. WELLS AND CHINA.

## INTERESTING FORECAST OF COUNTRY'S FUTURE.

Speaking at what he described as "the youngest and prettiest public dinner he had ever been at," the gathering of Chinese students at the Hotel Cecil to celebrate the 14th Anniversary of the Republic of China, Mr. H. G. Wells said that the progress of the West since the Renaissance had been due to a Chinese invention: paper; but we had forged ahead because we had an alphabet and China had not, for the A.B.C. had made the rapid popularisation of knowledge possible.

"It shocks me to hear that there is a nationalist movement in China," said Mr. Wells. "I hope China will not catch the disease from which the West is suffering. China is a civilisation, not a nation. We must prepare for a great cosmopolitanism or else for a triumph of the rat and ant in humanity."

Mr. Wells added that he felt it was almost a duty, in view of certain things which had happened during the past year, to attend and speak out an apology for the attitude of our country to the aspirations of China. He was sure he was speaking for the majority of his countrymen when he said he was ashamed for what had happened in China.

As to what the future had in store for the world, Mr. Wells said he thought that they could come back in 100 years they would find not numerous nations, but three great masses of people. He thought they would find a United States of Europe, a great America, and a great China as the three pillars of the world.

## LORD KNUTSFORD AND BURIAL.

## TOO GREAT RESPECT TO THE DEAD.

Following the receipt recently of a threatening communication from East London gangs, Mr. F. N. Charrington, superintendent of the mission held at the Great Assembly Hall, Mile End, E., gave instructions that if he should die his body should be given to the London Hospital, Whitechapel-road, E., for anatomical study.

Writing to Mr. Charrington, Viscount Knutsford, chairman of the hospital, said: "I think your will should be widely known. People pay much too great respect to the dead bodies of relations, and every day it saddens me to see elaborate processions passing the London Hospital, funeral homes followed by funeral carriages and, too, bedecked with flowers, and inside I see quite poor people."

"We must fight against this. I am leaving in my will an earnest request that none will attend my funeral except the nearest relations."

"I wonder if it is true that legally you cannot leave your body to anyone? I have been told so, but I don't believe this. At any rate, it is possible to say that if your body is not sent to the London Hospital, the executors are not to receive any legacy you may make them. Our bodies ought to be thrown into the sea if not used for the increase of knowledge. This super-attention to the shell shows want of faith. I feel as if I should like to see a view of a newspaper reporter's view of a funeral. I think most horrible and disgusting. There is much to be said for cremation, but burial as it would be my choice if the law of the country did not prevent it. I have decided to give my body to the London Hospital, for I have tried to be useful all my life to my fellow-creatures, and if possible I want to be useful in death."

[A number of burials have taken place on the Goodwin Sands and elsewhere off the coast of Great Britain.]

## A CHARTER PARTY DISPUTE.

In a dispute which has recently been settled by arbitration in London, a steamer was chartered to load a full cargo of cotton in fully pressed bales, seeds, and/or other lawful merchandise at 23s. 6d. per scale ton of cargo scheduled at 18 cwt. The owners were afterwards asked to agree to the shipment of 1,000 tons of 16 cwt. cargo, but they declined to consent, unless 16d. extra freight was paid, which the charterers would not accept. When, however, the steamer was at Kurrachee, the charterers or their agents, without the knowledge of the owners, induced the captain to give the required option at 22s. 6d., instead of the charter rate of 23s. 6d. The owners refused to agree to this reduction on the ground that it was not in accordance with the terms of the charter, which the captain had no power to vary, and they claimed the full 23s. 6d. The dispute was referred to arbitration, and it has now been held that the owners' contention is the right one, and an award in their favour for the full amount claimed has been given.

"It is Japan's conviction that this happy state can be reached surely only by international co-operation, and this is become the basic principle of her policy in dealing with all nations, including, of course, her ancient neighbour, China."

At the conclusion of Dr. Hioki's address, the Chairman invited questions and a number were asked. Information was requested from the speaker upon points ranging from the Japanese attitude towards Bolshevism to certain aspects of the scheme presented by the Japanese Delegation to the Customs Conference. Dr. Hioki, who explained at the outset that he had not expected to be questioned and that he feared that, under the circumstances, he might not be able to reply adequately to all the queries that might be put forward, handled the situation good-humouredly, and was heartily applauded at the close of the proceedings.







## HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

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AUGUST 8th.  
AUGUST 29th.

APPLICATION FOR THESE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE CITY OFFICE OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, 1A, CHATEAU ROAD. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 12.

The issue of August 8th contains the detailed reply by A. G. M. to Wu Hon Man's Manifesto. This reply analyses very fully the various contentions put forward by the Bolsheviks in their propaganda, and gives the British point of view. It should be kept on record as it will always be useful for reference purposes.

The issue of August 29th contains the full report of the great indignation meeting held at the Theatre Royal, together with the text of the Telegram sent to the Prime Minister.

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## ENGLISH SAILORS IN RUSSIAN PORT.

### CAPTAIN'S AMUSING ACCOUNT OF THE RECEPTION.

#### ENTERTAINED BY COMMUNISTS.

Lloyd's List and Shipping Gazette publishes a letter from the master of a British steamer which has recently visited a South Russian port. The writer says:—

The Azoff Sea has but recently been opened up for the grain trade, and, as may be expected, far from smooth working conditions are at present the case. As a master of the ship, I had to take up quarters on shore, as is the custom in most Azoff ports, where the ship lies anywhere from ten to twenty miles off shore. Personally I found the inhabitants amiable and full of attention to my welfare, but domestic life in many cases insufferable under the code of equality.

The local council requested me through the interpreter (only two could speak English in the place) to allow as many of the crew as convenient to accept a welcome in the form of a banquet and amusements to follow. The invitation seemed so genuine that I readily agreed, and made the necessary arrangements for such of the crew as could be spared to appear. The object was soon plain.

#### THE CAPTAIN'S INQUISITION.

After showing me round a sort of rest-house for seamen of their own ships when on annual fortnight's leave, I had to face an inquisition for fully an hour while waiting for the rest of the crew to arrive. I take it that I was regarded as a bourgeois, for my opinions on capitalism, imperialism, and such like, were the subject of much dissent among them, and they countered with expositions of the wonderful results achieved by Communism. To show how they are grossly misled, the majority were under the impression that Britain today was ruled by Communists, but I assured them that, though we had such, they were decidedly unpopular.

However, with great relief, I heard the strains of a band approaching—obviously the guests being welcomed. When they entered I confess they looked anything but happy to see a motley crowd around the tables passing criticism, and although I really believe the Russians wished to give our fellows a good time, they hadn't sufficient tact to feed them first and talk afterwards, but immediately settled down to the speeches.

First one notable comrade, then another, thundered at us of the evils of capitalism, the need for crushing organized society remorselessly, the theory that the world should belong to the workers only, and that the only way to attain it was with fire and the sword to all who opposed, as they had done. One military gentleman declared that Russia, the only country who had disarmed, was obliged to take up arms again because of the militarist designs upon her by England, America, and France, who only waited a favourable opportunity to pounce on her and throw the whole world in turmoil again as they did before, in order to put millions into the pockets of the armament capitalists. He was a forceful speaker, this man, but a very cute one also, for he cast the blame on the bad foreigner for maintaining a big armed force in Russia. This was meant for the ears of both countrymen and guests, but he considerably withheld the fact that this same force appears in every town and village in the country, to remind the dissenters what to expect if they get "fresh."

#### CAPTAIN'S TACTFUL SUGGESTION.

After each speech the band rendered two bars of the "Internationale," and eventually I heard murmurs from near members of the crew that "they were getting fed up," so, at the first opportunity, I returned on behalf of the crew thanks for the welcome and intimated that as the men had made a long trip to accept hospitality, they were willing to take their word for it that Communism in Russia was a success, but that so far as England was concerned it was better to leave that out, as we held other views, and, after assuring the military gentleman that the only people to be found in Britain to fight against Russia are those that have lost all their investments in the latter country, I suggested it was time the inner man should receive attention. This brought the desired result.

It was a generous spread, and the wine was particularly good, and all seemed to be passing off serenely, when a small party making up a side table, members of a tugboat crew, desired to drink to the health of their English "comrades," expressing the hope that before long the seamen of the world would all belong to one and the same union, acknowledging one flag, and that the red flag. This, of course, brought the house down and called for more persuasive and valedictory oratory, until somebody, appealed to me to butt in and end it on our side. I did so, and with a few complimentary bouquets in a metaphorical way to the speakers, we gave the three cheers. They sang us three verses of the "Internationale," which (if there were any more) were quite sufficient, and so the party adjourned to the gardens, to our great relief.

The worst feature, so I afterwards learned, was that on landing our fellows were met by a "band" of young Communists and the first man to land was presented with a red banner and placed at the head of the procession. The moral effect of this on the non-Bolshevik element must have been unfortunate, but such are the methods by which propaganda is pushed at this and in other Russian ports.

# Synoleo Paste Distemper

THE COLOURWASH IN 24 ART SHADES

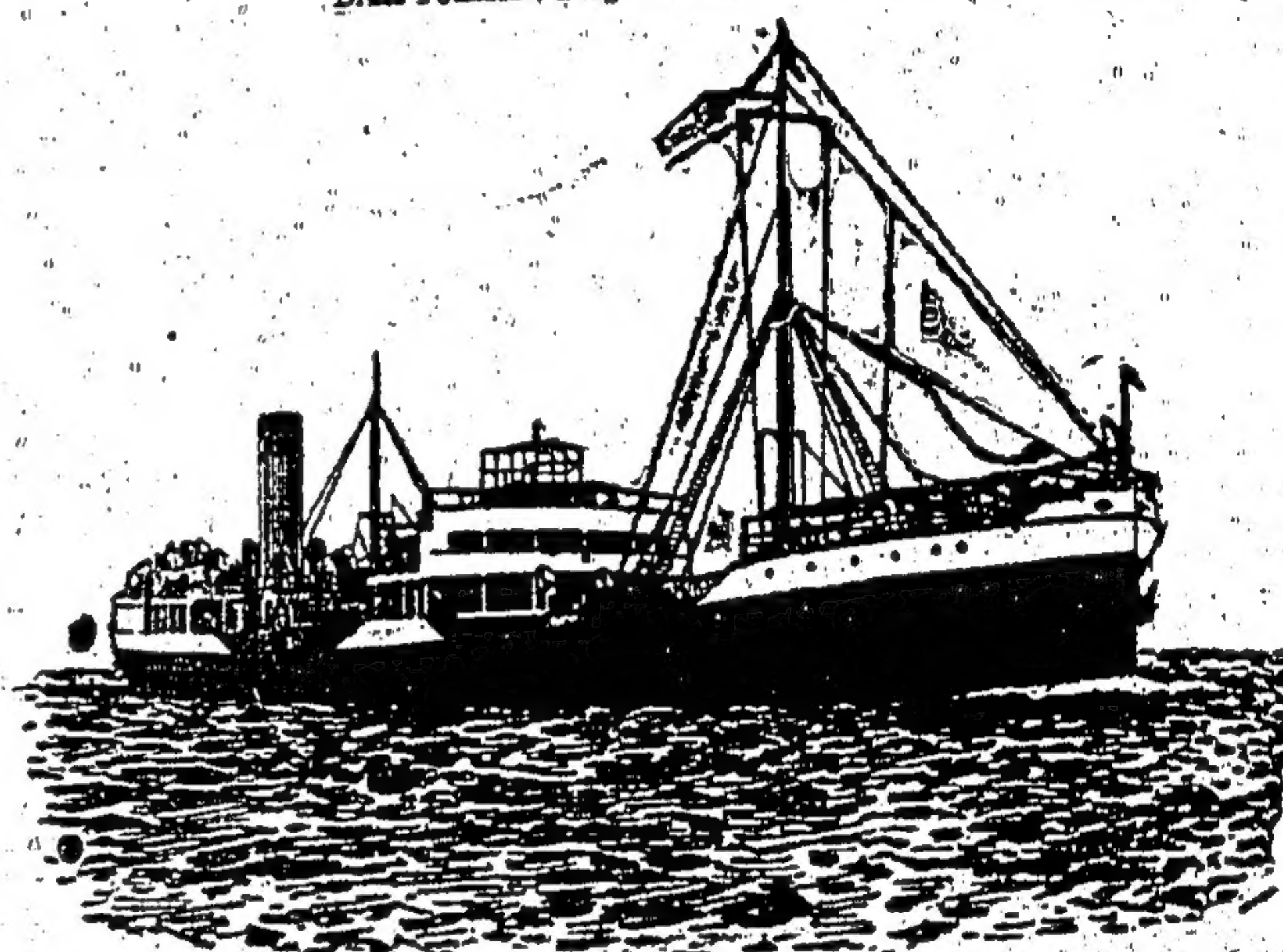
For over 150 YEARS the W. H. & C. name has stood for VARNISHES & PAINTS that are *inexpensive* but *never cheap*

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK  
SHANGHAI-HONGKONG

Agents:  
**S. C. LAY & CO**  
Alexandra Building  
Telephone Central 763

## THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.  
Codes Used: A1, A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition  
Western Union and Watkins, Benson's, Marconi.  
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



OIL TANK STEAMER "PALUDINA"  
427' 0" X 55' 1" X 31' 0" 8,400 tons d.w. X 3,100 H.P.

Built by THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD., at KOWLOON DOCKS to the order of THE ANGLO-SAXON PETROLEUM CO., LTD., being one of four similar vessels built in these WORKS to the same order.  
Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.  
**R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N.A.** KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

### A MUSEUM OF FREAK INVENTIONS.

The New York correspondent of the London Evening Standard writes:—  
The most extraordinary museum of freak goods in the world, the models department of the United States Patent Office, is closing its doors with a public auction. All the models of patents granted to American inventors will be sold if anybody wishes to buy them, and the remainder will be destroyed. Since 1880 the American law has not required inventors to submit actual models with their written specifications and applications for a patent. But before that time inventors were compelled to do so, and despite the fact that two fires of last century destroyed many of the models, there are still over 150,000 cluttering up the Patent Office. These are now to be disposed of, and the Government expects to make a tidy little sum from curiosity-seekers adding to possess a large part of the assemblage of ingenious devices for accomplishing the possible and impossible.

One invention is of a wallet containing a secret revolver that goes off when you hand the wallet to a highwayman. Another is an anchor to attach houses to the soil, so that cyclones cannot blow them away. Still another is a bed that dumps the sleeper on the floor when the alarm-clock rings.

Scattered through the list of models, in addition, are a device for marking each egg laid by a hen; a cannon-plough to go off and shoot Indians while the frontiersman continues his ploughing; a railway engine to prevent accidents at level crossings; an adjustable pulpit to fit a clergyman of any size; a lovers' gate having a device to overtake a fleeing father's advance to check; a rocking chair that automatically fans the person rocking himself; a mechanical suit, for use in cold weather, that collects the heat given off by the body and conveys it to the feet; a device for making artificial dimples; spectacles for hens to prevent eye diseases; an artificial cow's tail; a cow's tail holder, to prevent the tail swishing while milking is being done; a self-tipping hat; an artificial cat that is illuminated in outline at night, to frighten rats.

(Continued on next column.)

# "TOP NOTCH"

"KING GEORGE IV"  
Scotch Whisky

**maintains its  
pre-war reputation  
for Quality and Age**

Sole Agents:

**GANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd.,**  
HONG KONG.

The Patent Office, once it gets rid of its present collection, will never again go into the business of storing models. To do so would require an enlargement of the city of Washington to find storage space. The United States Congress passed its first patent law in 1790. Three patents were registered that year. Last year 80,000 applications for patents were forwarded to Washington, and nearly 40,000 were granted. It is statistically confirmed that one American in every 150 of the present population has asked for a patent of one kind or another. International statistics are said to show that, though the United States has only about 7 per cent. of the world's population, nearly 50 per cent. of all the patents in the world are granted in America.







**THE BANK LINE, LTD.**

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES.

**NEW YORK BOSTON & BALTIMORE**  
**AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	via Suez Canal	27th November
S.S. "CITY OF DUREAN"	"	19th December
S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN"	"	28th December

**BOSTON & NEW YORK**  
**AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE**

S.S. "WEIRBANK"	via Suez Canal	1st January
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**UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT**  
**"ELLERMAN" LINE**

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW"	1st December
FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.	
S.S. "CITY OF BARODA"	14th December
FOR HAVRE, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.	

FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £28. 2nd Class £20.  
"B" 1st Class £20. 2nd Class £15.**MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA**  
**ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE**

S.S. "SURAT" 23rd November  
Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.  
Through Bills of Lading issued to Batavia, Oottemars, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Natal, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

**AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE**  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.  
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

**THE BANK LINE LTD.**  
Tel. Cent. 4791

**BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE**

Joint Service of the

**BLUE FUNNEL LINE**

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

**AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	via Suez Canal	27th Nov.
S.S. "KEEMUN"	via Suez Canal	7th Dec.
S.S. "CITY OF DUREAN"	via Suez Canal	18th Dec.
S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN"	via Suez Canal	28th Dec.

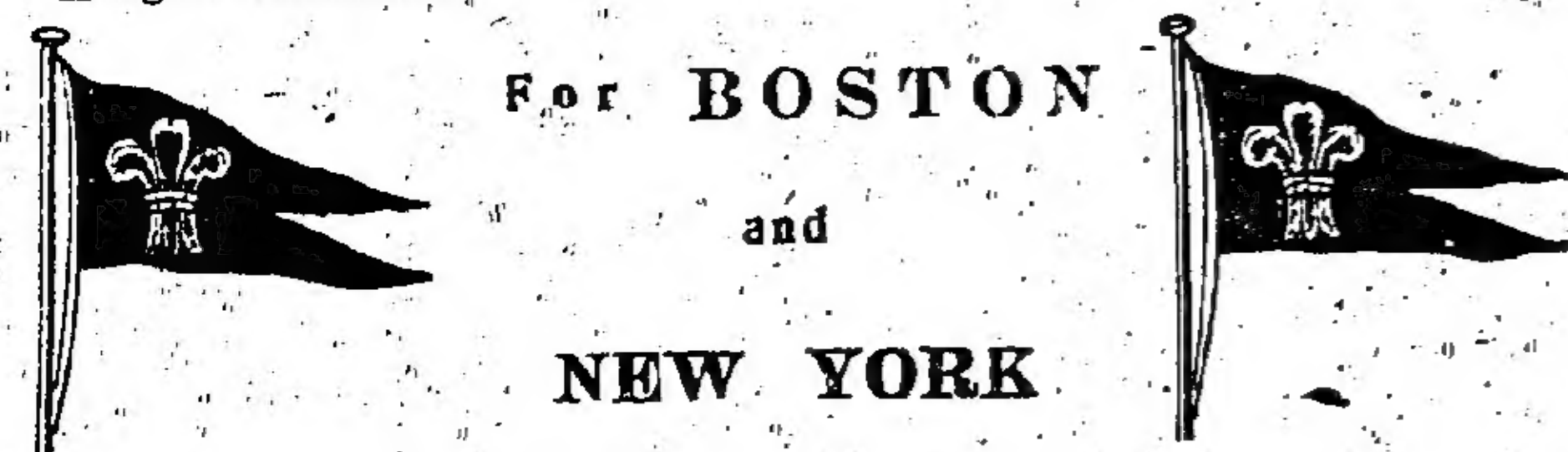
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.  
HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.

**PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE**

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



S.S. "SIBERIAN PRINCE" 3rd Dec., 1925.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

**FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.**  
(Incorporated in Great Britain)  
King's Building.

**WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.**  
**VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE**

Never before was there anything like it, not its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

**VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.**  
For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.**VETARZO REGULATORS.** Safe and Reliable.

English Price 3s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W.8, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else or extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words VETARZO REMEDIES on Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CASH CHEMISTS.

**P. & O., British India**  
**Apear and**  
**Eastern & Australian**  
**Lines**(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).  
**MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS**  
**TAKING CARGO FOR**

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CHYLOM, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES  
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING  
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT,  
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEBANTINE PORTS,  
EUROPE, ETC.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY**  
**DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**  
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KALYAN"	9,144	19th Nov. Noon	Marseilles, Casa Blanca, London, Hull & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,985	10th Dec.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MOBEA"	9,006	13th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,006	26th Dec.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
		1926	
"MALEDONIA"	11,089	9th Jan.	Marseilles & London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan.	Marseilles, London, & A'warp.
"DELTA"	8,947	4th Feb.	Suez, Penang, Colombo, & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,941	6th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
"KARMALA"	9,089	20th Feb.	Mars., Udon, & A'warp.
"WANTUA"	10,941	6th Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	13th Mar.	Mars., Udon, A'warp, & Hamburg
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Mar.	Marseilles, London, & Antwerp.
"MOBEA"	10,918	3rd Apr.	Marseilles & London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MALEDONIA"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,006	15th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Redial Mail Steamship Co.

**BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS**

"SANTIA"	8,500	27th Nov. 1 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,000	8th Dec.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,015	17th Dec.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	25th Dec.	do.
"TAKADA"	6,949	11th Jan.	do.

**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

"TANUA"	6,958	2nd Dec.	Maui, Sandakan, Thursday
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Jan.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Feb.	Sydney & Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,968	3rd Mar.	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th April	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th May	

\*Calls at Kolambagan.

The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hio, Oebu, Kolambagan, Lanzo, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as independent offers.

Freight connections from Australia with the following—  
The Union S.S. Co. Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, [San Francisco, etc.]  
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.  
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

"KASHGAR"	9,005	5th Nov.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe
"SOUDAN"	6,896	25th Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe
"TALMA"	10,000	8th Dec.	Kobe.
"MALEDONIA"	11,089	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKADA"	6,949	24th Dec.	Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	26th Dec.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe
		1926	
"SIOILIA"	6,812	1st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe
"DELTA"	8,947	9th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Jan.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARMALA"	9,123	23rd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"WANTUA"	10,941	3rd Feb.	Shanghai & Kobe
"KASHMIR"	8,985	6th Feb.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANUA"	6,958	6th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Feb.	do.
"MOBEA"	10,918	6th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	13th Mar.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	13th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	20th Mar.	do.
"MALEDONIA"	11,089	2nd Apr.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	16th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KASHGAR"	9,006	16th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KHIVA"	9,114	30th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai
"WANTUA"	10,902	23rd May	Shanghai, Moji & K.
"KARMALA"	9,081	11th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

\*Passengers for Bangkok must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,**

P. &amp; O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,****HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

**AMOY & FOCHOW**

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)  
Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Tuesday, 24th Nov., 3 p.m.  
\*(Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.)

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near T'ake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAINING," "HAIHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.**

General Managers.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.**

NINGPO	"KANCHOW"	On 24th Nov.	4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 24th Nov.	5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 26th Nov.	4 p.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KALGAN"	On 27th Nov.	5 p.m.
HIOH & SINGAPORE	"KUNGHOW"	On 28th Nov.	Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SOOCHOW"	On 28th Nov.	4 p.m.
BANGKOK	"KINGYUAN"	On 28th Nov.	5 p.m.
WUHAN & HANGKOK	"KUNGHOW"	On 30th Nov.	4 p.m.
HAIPHONG & HANGKOK	"KUNGHOW"	On 1st Dec.	Noon
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 1st Dec.	5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Telephone Central 38.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

**AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, Ltd.**  
**"CHANGTE"**

This Vessel will sail hence on Friday, December 4th at Noon.

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND TASMANYAN PORTS.

THIS NEW VESSEL IS FITTED WITH THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.  
(Sailings Subject to Alteration.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Telephone Central 38.

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**DODWELL & CO., LTD.****NEW YORK BERTH.**

LOADING FOR MANILA, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

**LOYD TRIESTINO.**

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE  
£66.

**NEXT SAILINGS.**

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "PERSIA" (cargo only)	Sails 7th Nov.
S.S. "TRIESTE" (cargo only)	Sails 7th Dec.
M.S. "VIMINALE"	Sails 8th Dec.
M.S. "ESQUILINO"	Sails 8th Jan.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.S. "VIMINALE"	Sails 4th Jan.
M.S. "ESQUILINO"	Sails 4th Feb.

**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA"	(Sails from Calcutta 30th Dec. Colombo: 10th Jan.)
S.S. "UMVOLOSI"	(Sails from Calcutta 31st Jan. Colombo: 19th Feb.)

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.**

Telephone: Central 1038.

Agents.

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**M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.**  
**SERVICES CONTRACTUELS**

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hkg. and Sailing for S'hai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANGERS	B	1925	24th Nov., 1925
ANDRE LEBON	A		8th Dec.
PAUL LECAT	A	23rd Oct.	24th Nov.
AMBOISE	B	8th Nov.	8th Dec.
AMAZONE	B	23rd Nov.	15th Jan., 1926
PORTOS	A	4th Dec.	6th Jan., 1926
D'ARTAGNAN	A	18th Dec.	24th Jan.

**RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES**

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).  
A Class 1st Class—2 55. 0d. Od. B Class 1st Class—2 52. 0d. Od.  
STRAKERS 2nd — 2 68. 0d. Od. STRAKERS 2nd — 2 60. 0d. Od.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

S.S. "YALOU" from DUNKIRK about

S.S. "YALOU" from DUNKIRK, LONDON &amp; HAVRE is due to arrive on the 22nd November.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.**

Telephone: Central 740.

3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## XMAS LETTER AND PARCEL MAIL FOR CANADA AND U.S.A.

Xmas Letter and Parcel Mail for Canada and U.S.A. will be closed in the G.P.O. as follows:

Parcel Mail	Saturday, 28th Nov.	3.00 p.m.
Registered Mail	"	4.15 p.m.
Ordinary Mail	"	5.00 p.m.

These mails are due in Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, on 19th December.

The Radio Service has reverted to normal hours of working. Messages may be handed in at any hour of the day or night during General Post Office hours at Radio Center, Main Hall, at all other times messages should be taken through the corner entrance at Pedder Street and Des Vaux Road to the Radio Office on the 3rd floor of the building, these doors will be closed after 10 p.m. but admittance may be obtained by ringing the night-bell.

The Parcel Post Service to Canton is suspended until further notice.

Radio Traffic with Canton and Swatow is suspended until further notice. Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay. Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

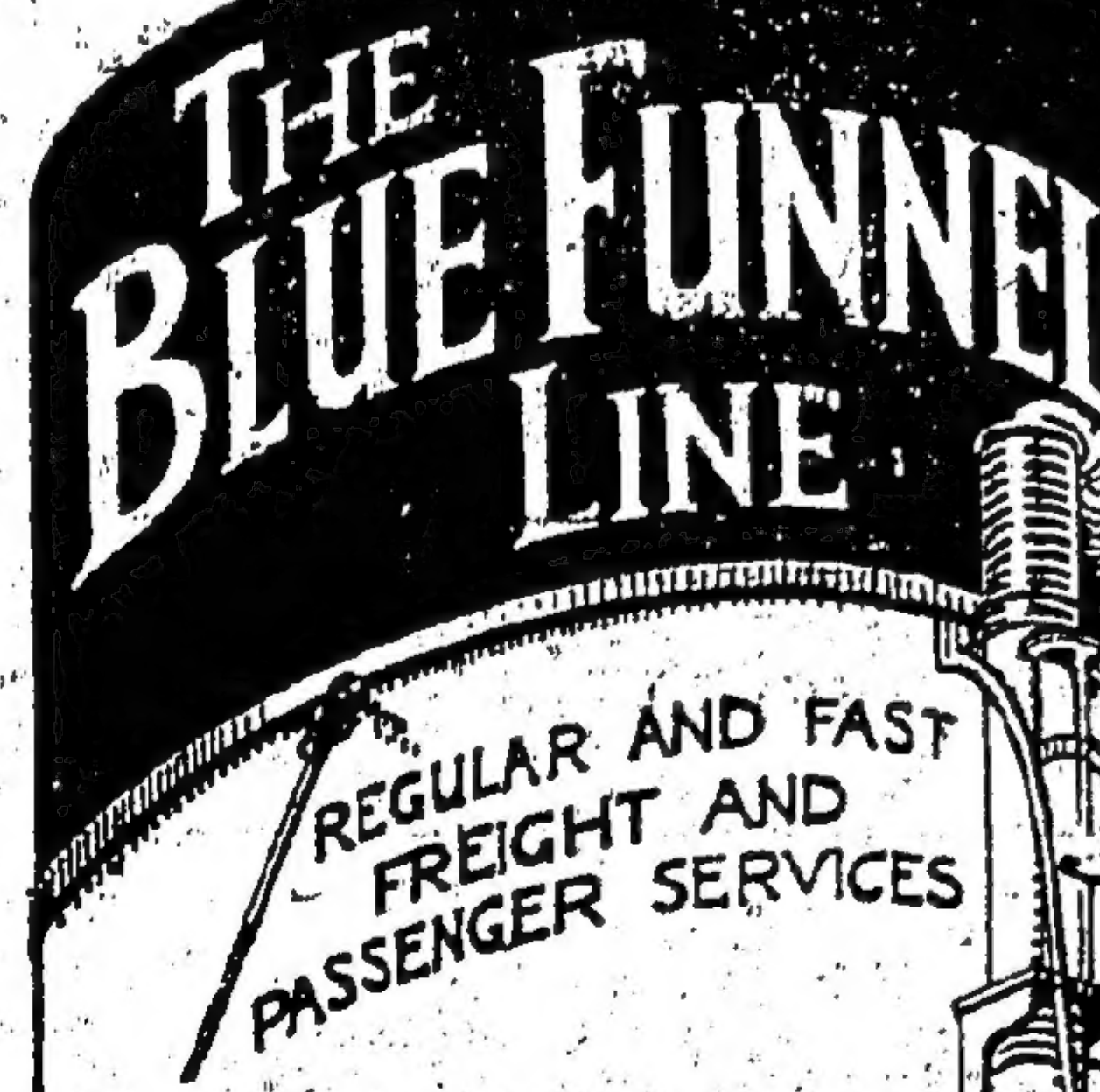
## INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Siberia Mail	24th Nov.
SAIGON	Paul Loei	24th Nov.
AMOI	Sankha	24th Nov.
SHANGHAI	Sankha	24th Nov.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Pierce	25th Nov.
AUSTRALIA AND MANILA	Chang	25th Nov.
MANILA	Pres. Madison	25th Nov.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Straits and Calcutta	Sui Sang	Tuesday, 24th, Noon
Saloon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via	Angers	Reg. Letters 1.45 P.M.
Marseilles—due Marseilles, 25th Dec.		2.30 P.M.
Amoy and Foochow	Hai Fong	2.00 P.M.
Amoy	Sankha	3.30 P.M.
Fort Bayard	Chang	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Paul Loei	5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Borneo	5.00 P.M.
Bangkok	Hopang	Wednesday, 25th, 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan and EUROPE via Siberia	Paul Loei	Reg. Letters 1.45 P.M.
(Letters and Postcards specially superscribed "via Siberia" only)		2.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Fansang	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via	Van Overstraten	Thursday, 26th, 11.30 A.M.
VANCOUVER, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 16th Dec.	Emp. of Australia	Reg. Letters 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Pres. Pierce	Friday, 27th, 1.30 P.M.
Amoy	Kalvan	3.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and EUROPE via Marseilles—due		Saturday, 28th, 9.45 A.M.
Marseilles, 28th Dec.		10.30 A.M.
Holhow	Kwangchow	3.00 P.M.
Bangkok	King Yuen	
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via	Pres. Madison	Parcels 3.00 P.M.
B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 19th Dec.		Reg. Letters 4.15 P.M.
Ship sails on Sunday, the 29th inst. at 5 p.m. & EUROPE via Siberia		5.00 P.M.
(Letters and Postcards specially superscribed "via Siberia" only)		
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	Kaijo Maru	Sunday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.
Wei Hai Wei	Kueichow	Monday, 30th, 2.30 P.M.
Amoy	Kunming	5.00 P.M.
Holhow & Haiphong	Chang	Tuesday, 1st, 3.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan & EUROPE via Siberia	Katori Maru	10.30 A.M.
(Letters and Postcards specially superscribed "via Siberia" only)		

\*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.



## LONDON SERVICE.

"TROLLUS" 1st Dec. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.  
 "PATROULUS" 16th Dec. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.  
 "THESUS" 23rd Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.  
 "ANTENOR" 13th Jan. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"MENELAUS" 1st Dec. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.  
 "TITAN" 20th Dec. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.  
 "IXION" 24th Dec. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

## PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)  
 "ACHILLES" 14th Dec. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.  
 "PROTEUS" 18th Jan. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

## NEW YORK SERVICE.

"KEEMUN" 7th Dec. Boston, New York & Baltimore.  
 "CYCLOPS" 7th Jan. Boston, New York & Baltimore.

## PASSENGER SERVICE.

"PATROULUS" 16th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London.  
 "ANTENOR" 13th Jan. Singapore, Marseilles & London.  
 "HECUBA" 3rd Mar. Singapore, Marseilles & London.  
 "HARBOR" 7th April Singapore, Marseilles & London.  
 "PATROULUS" 5th May. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to—

Butterfield & Swire.

Agents.

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## COMMERCIAL.

## OPENING QUOTATIONS.

November 23rd, 1925.

ON LONDON—	Telegraphic Transfer	9/48
Bank Bills, on demand	9/4 7/16	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	9/48	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	9/48	
Credits, at 4 months' sight	9/51	
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	9/51	
ON PARIS—	Bank Bills, on demand	1465
Credits, 4 months' sight	1435	
ON NEW YORK—	Bank Bills, on demand	57 1/2
Credits, at 30 days' sight	58 1/2	
ON BOMBAY—	Telegraphic Transfer	155 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	155 1/2	
ON CALCUTTA—	Telegraphic Transfer	155 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	155 1/2	
ON SHANGHAI—	Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	134 1/2	
ON YOKOHAMA—On demand	114 1/2	
ON MANILA—On demand	100 1/2	
ON SINGAPORE—On demand	141 1/2	
ON RAVIA—On demand	nom.	
ON HAIKONG—On demand	nom.	
ON RAISON—On demand	nom.	
ON BANGKOK—On demand	73 1/2	
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	83.24	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	32 1/16	
BANK SILVER, per oz.	32 1/16	

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital	\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	\$30,000,000
Reserve Funds—	
Sterling	\$4,500,000
Silver	\$28,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$20,000,000

## Court of Directors.

G. M. Young Esq., Chairman.  
 H. P. White Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
 D. G. M. Bernard Esq., Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.  
 W. H. Bell Esq., W. L. Pasternak Esq.  
 A. H. Compton Esq., J. A. Plummer Esq.  
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, T. G. Weall Esq.

## Chief Manager:

A. H. Barlow Esq.  
 Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Stitt Esq.

## LONDON BANKERS:

WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.  
 Hongkong, 19th May, 1925. [25]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.  
 Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at CURRENT RATES.  
 For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
 A. H. BARLOW,  
 Chief Manager.  
 Hongkong, 7th January, 1925. [2]

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

## HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£23,000,000
Reserve Fund	£24,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£23,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,  
 Manager.

Hongkong, April 19th, 1925. [30]

## SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE GERANCE

## DE LA BANQUE

## INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

ETABLISSEMENT FRANCO-CHINOIS.

(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

## HEAD OFFICE:

Paris, 74, Rue St. Lazare.

Capital ..... Frs. 10,000,000.

Reserves ..... Frs. 10,750,000.

Working fund provided by

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE:

Fr. 30,000,000.

BANKERS:

France: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

London: Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Correspondents throughout the World.

A. BOLLIN,  
 Manager.  
 Hongkong, 19th July, 1924. [39]

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	£1,300,000

## BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

## BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Calcutta, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Howrah, New York, Singapore, Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius).

## HONGKONG BRANCHES:

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.  
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

J. B. ROSS,  
 Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 17th, 1925. [29]

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ..... Frs. 72,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 68,400,000.00

Reserve Fund ..... Frs. 59,687,233.54

## BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Mentzer, Shanghai, Canton, Noumea, Singapore, Djibouti, Papeete, Tientsin, Haiphong, Kienning, Tourane, Hankow, Peking, Yunnan, Ha Noi, Pondicherry.

## BANKERS:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

In New York: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. LECOT,  
 Manager.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [32]

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 52,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 12,500,000

## HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

## BRANCHES:

JAPAN: Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Formosa: Giran, Kigi, Kankou, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pusan, Shin-chiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aiko.

CHINA: Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foo-chow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS: Bangkok, Hongkong, Singapore, Sourabaya, Samaratna, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

## LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARRE'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtau, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

Z. YAMAMOTO,  
 Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 4, Des Vaux Road, Central.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1925. [27]

## THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Established 1912.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,200,000

Paid Up Capital ..... £1,078,580

Silver Reserve Fund ..... £700,000

Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

2 1/2 per annum on daily credit balances of over \$100.

SAVINGS

4 1/2 per annum

Deposits

for 12 months 5 1/2 per annum

for 6 " 4 " "

for 3 " 3 " "

on demand 2 " "

BRANCHES:

Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Bangkok, and New York.

LONDON BANKERS: The Lloyds Bank, Limited.

LOOK POONG SHAN,  
 Chief Manager.

Printed and Published by OLIVIER THOMAS, BAKER, for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 1A, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 13, Fleet Street, E.C.

For advertisement in this paper apply to the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

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## THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital	¥60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	¥18,778,800.00
Reserve Fund	¥6,229,425.24

## HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 4, Queen's Road Central.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

NEW YORK BANKERS: The Irving National Bank. The Equitable Trust Co., New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,  
 Manager.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [38]

## NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL

## MAATSCHAPPIJ

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).

Established 1824.

Hongkong Branch established 1906.

Authorized Capital

Gulden 150,000,000

(£13,500,000)

Paid-up Capital 50,000,000 || Reserve Fund | 20,538,881 |
| Special Reserves | 23,660,000 |
|  | (£1,888,330) |

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.

Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandjoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kuba, Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Soerakarta (Solo), Telal, Tjilatjap, and Weltevreden.

LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

Correspondents all over the World.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,  
 Agent.

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